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Household

its best—milled
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YHOLDERS MAY
FORM A COMPANY

Investors in American In-
ance Advised to Or-
ganize.

EE FORMULATE DEMANDS

tion of Assets Must be
ransferred to London
From New York.

n, March 27.—(Special)—H.
Haldeman, British manager of
al Life Insurance company of
rk, and the Earl of Onslow's
in the House of Lords have re-
erest here in the affairs of Am-
surance companies.
loee suggests today that British
lders organize themselves into
y. Mr. Haldeman probably will
merica and ally himself with
nt Fish and his associates in
ntment of committees with the
examination. A result of the
ation which induced Mr. Hal-
resign has been some talk of
York Life Insurance company
liability of the insurance societ-
drawing from Great Britain.
tual, however, is too largely in-
in Great Britain to take such a

Guillard, of New York, a di-
the Mutual, in an interview to-
nothing definite had been set-
regard to the company's busi-
London, but he was starting for
k on board the steamer Baltic
and would submit a statement
sident Peabody and Jos. H.

Lawson, the accountant, and a
member of the policy-holders
e, said: "What we want is to
transfer of assets of the com-
England sufficient to protect the
of British policy-holders. If
office declines to accede or re-
cut away its British business
sfer a portion of its assets, it
e to conduct its business in
ritain at a serious loss."

TES FROM NANAIMO.

mo, March 27.—(Special)—H.
onald, assistant surveyor of
tern Fuel Company, was in-
is morning in the Northfield
McDonald was riding on a car
vith lagging and the material
throwing him between the
lly squeezing him.
eaviest fog this year enveloped
or this morning, shipping ex-
g the greatest difficulty in
its way across the bay. The
t and the tug Superior, which
re yesterday, came within an
colliding.

OUNDS OUT THE FORM.

who have become pale, weak and
overwork, worry or disease find
Chase's Nerve Food is wonderfully
in forming new blood, restoring
ral glow to the complexion and
out the form. You will soon feel
nt of this restorative treatment
prove it by noting your increase

A LONDON LETTER ON GENERAL AFFAIRS

The Past Winter Season Has Been an Unusual and Remarkable One.

A BUSY AND VERY IMPORTANT WEEK

The Final Democratizing of the Imperial House of Commons.

London, March 10.—London has this week fairly emerged from the winter, if indeed it can be said there has been winter at all since we have had neither frost nor snow and very little fog, but only a prolonged season of mild, dull and rainy days. From this autumn-like weather we have now been projected into early summer, and all of a sudden the thermometer registers 60 degrees in the shade! Glorious skies and blazing sunshine brought Londoners in their thousands into the streets and parks—ladies in their spring and summer finery and everybody rejoicing at the amazing transformation scene. Such weather always make an impression on trade and stimulates all sorts of activities in the metropolis, and if it continues we shall experience one of the gayest and most prosperous seasons London has known for many years.

In the bright clear sunshine the crowds in the streets are noticing, with lively interest the vast building changes going on in every quarter, and our summer visitors in the extended motor bus service, we shall shortly have, will have abundant cause to wonder and admire the gigantic improvements which strangers say are making London the most imposing as well as the most interesting city in the world.

This has been a busy and a very important week in parliament. The new broom has begun to sweep vigorously. Last night by a majority of 255 the Land Tenure Bill passed the second reading and brought into sight the abolition of the last vestiges of our old feudal system. The bill will give tenant rights to the farmer and compensation for improvements. Its proposals will have far reaching effect as they will tend to establish independence amongst the farming class who are now so discontented with their position, and the high-handed treatment by some of the landlords. The land question is the most important of all questions in England, and the rural population are clamoring for such reforms as will make their lives more tolerable and check the rush to the towns. The right under this bill to claim compensation for unreasonable disturbance, and to repair and improve the holding and claim compensation for improvements, and to claims for damage done to crops by game, and the landlord's right to distrain for rent being limited to one year, all give the farmer a charter for which he has waited too long.

By an equally overwhelming majority a resolution in favor of payment of members has also been passed. Radicals and labor members declare that this is essential to the final democratising of the House of Commons. But the older school of Liberals, although sympathetice, are not so sure of the propriety of the step. The Spectator (Unionist-Conservative) today expresses a prevailing opinion that the payment of £300 a year will lower the dignity of independence of the High Court of Parliament. It, says the Spectator, "the nation wants paid M. P.'s then any constituency choosing a candidate who needs to be pain, should be able to levy a local rate and not seek the money from the national exchequer. This would be in effect but a revival of an ancient custom which has only died out and may still be legal, if members cared to suetheir borough or county for wages. The opinion at Westminster is that it will be a few years yet before anything is done; then if the treasury sees its way the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make due provision for paying M. P.'s without more ado.

When Mr. Haldane, the great Privy Council lawyer and philosopher, went to the War Office, many thought the new war secretary would be a round peg in the square hole. But those who know Mr. Haldane's marvelous mental powers, his grasp of intricate details and his enthusiasm in tackling difficult problems knew he would straighten out many of the troubles of the army administration. His speech this week introducing the estimates, has been the event of the session so far, and at last the plain man begins to see light through the jungle of confusion and blundering at the War Office. Mr. Haldane does not propose to reduce the forces since the defences in India and the colonies require the maintenance of linked battalions, but he casts aside the idea of costly home defence, and the useless inland forts and ammunition stores "to protect Birmingham from a German army." He has stopped the automatic increase of expenditure, amounting to £800,000 a year and although the Army Bill still costs £29,796,000 a year, he has effected minor economies amounting to £17,000 and promise more in future. Mr. Haldane follows the lines laid down by Mr. Balfour, that Britain's defence is her navy. The scheme for a separate branch of the army for home defence is abandoned. A small compact force in this country with linked battalions abroad and volunteers and reserves are all we need.

The general acknowledgement that a master mind now controls the War Office, with whose officials he has made himself popular, has lifted the question of army reform out of the rut of party politics. As Mr. Haldane is no parsimonious Little Englander, the Conservative opposition trusts him, and his great speech on Thursday was listened to by all sections of the House for two hours with breathless interest and amazement at its intellectual brilliance and force.

Outside parliament this week the most notable political event was the meeting of the Unionist Free Trade Club, and the vigorous speeches of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord James and Lord Geo. Hamilton in declaring that the time had come to repudiate not only Mr. Chamberlain, but also Mr. Balfour. Thus is the historic Unionist party utterly destroyed! The Free Trade Unionists endorse the Duke's view that Mr. Balfour is now a tariff reformer and a protectionist, and then rejoice in the Liberal victory which postpones if it has not wholly removed the danger of free trade. But they lament that the triumph of free trade at the elections has returned to parliament a large body of members with whom on many questions Unionists are not agreed. Tariff reformers are therefore not angry with the Duke and his friends for coming out as they have done and they say if protection is not an immediate danger, and Home Rule and certain other things are, why not stick on to the Unionist party and keep it together as a fighting force? The Free Trade Unionists are saying that a Unionist party must be raised on the Mr. Chamberlain leading, must not be allowed to succeed in the future, for they would abolish free trade. A new Unionist uarty must be raised on the ruins of the old, which will be like the orthodox Unionist party of Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield.

The hopelessness of the Duke's party is that although it represents the Unionism of the party, it has only 16 members in Parliament, and the tariff reformers hold such party organizations as has survived. The Duke of Devonshire and his colleagues must overcome this repugnance to Home Rule, as the Irish landlords have done, or be content like Lord Rosebery, to plough a "lonely furrow."

There is rejoicing amongst the Unionists in Parliament at the return of Mr. Balfour. Under Mr. Chamberlain's temporary leadership they had become demoralized and the normal strength of 150 members rarely mustered above 60 in a division—which practically was no opposition at all. The future of parties will not be shaped by any causes outside but by the course of events in Parliament. The fate of both the historic parties may be said to depend on the Labor party. If it be reasonable and statesmanlike it will attract the loyal friendship of the orthodox Liberals, and the two will continue to be an impregnable majority as they are now. Should Liberals and Labor not pull together we may see a reforming of parties altogether.

The attempt which is to be made shortly in the House of Commons by the Canadian group of members to get the embargo on Canadian cattle removed, is to be met with a stiff opposition outside, if not in Parliament itself. This week a large and influential deputation was sent by the Associated Chamber of Agriculture to the Minister of Agriculture, and it was insisted very strongly that a change in the law ought not be be made unless there was absolutely no risk of importing disease, and unless there was such a scarcity of meat in England as jutsified the removal of the embargo. The Royal Agricultural Society, the National Cattle Breeders' Association and over eighty chambers of agriculture were represented and the fear of disease very forcibly expressed.

Lord Carrington, who is a big farmer and grazier, himself is taking the whole question into serious consideration—as well he may, seeing that the live stock of the country, exclusive of horses, represents a capital value of £160,000,000. But he seems disposed to regard the fears of the British cattle breeders as exaggerated as far as Canadian cattle are concerned, and prejudiced perhaps by the natural desire for protection. In the interests of the consumers in our large towns he will not, of course, sympathize with protection, and he cannot but be influenced by the view held in Canada that the embargo is an unfriendly act. As Canada recognized the danger of importing disease and imposing a two months' quarantine on British cattle imported, it may be the British Agricultural Department will do the same, thus removing the justification for alleging any "unfriendly act". Expert veterinary advice will decide the matter.

The interviews with the President of the Canadian Pacific railway, who arrived in London this week, have attracted great attention, and the wide publicity given to Sir Wm. Van Horne's view of Canada's prosperity and prospects must have the effect not only of increasing the tide of British emigration to the Dominion, but the flow of British capital as well. When so practical and sagacious a man as Canada's self-made "Railway King," talks enthusiastically of marvelous railway extension and the development of mineral and other resources, and when he refers to the invasion of Canada's most fertile regions by the acute American, he makes Englishmen wake up to the possibilities of profitable investments in Canada, and his visit will no doubt assist the boom in British Canadian investments and industrial enterprise. He admits that after long apathy England is realizing now that Canada is not only a delightful country to live in, but is possessed of a greater variety of natural resources than any other country in the world.

In the interesting speech made the other day by the Right Hon. Jas. Bryce at the banquet of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, he greatly pleased the business community by saying the government is fully alive to the importance of the question of establishing a ministry of commerce, and hopes in due course to give satisfaction to the wishes so often expressed by the commercial community. It is promised too that the consular service will be reformed in the interests of trde. Besides circulating reliable commercial intelligence to those seeking foreign markets, a ministry of commerce, controlling or working with a consular service, would be invaluable in linking up the commercial interests of the Empire, and making English men of business alive to the opportunities of trade and investments in colonial districts of which they know little or nothing.

This week the last batch of emigrants sent by the "Daily Telegraph Shilling Fund," sailed for Canada—rescued from the East End slums of London. Thus in about a year over 1,100 persons have been removed from hopeless poverty to comfort. When a newspaper charity fund can do this, it may be questioned whether such beneficent work can not be extended along business lines? If syndicates in Canada took up lumbering and farming and fruit growing and dairy industries, they could always get enough labor from this country, cheap, for many more would go out if employment were guaranteed by large employers, with whom they could gain experience. Such agricultural and fruit growing syndicates might also sell small farms as going concerns, advertising them in this country. The capitalist going to Ontario or Nova Scotia or British Columbia has no great difficulty in suiting himself in a big fruit farm, but the large number of those especially from our own cities who would fain start fruit growing in Canada on three or four hundred pounds, are deterred because they rarely hear of small farms ready to work.

Mr. Norman, M. P., in the House of Commons asked the Postmaster-General a few days ago if anything was being done to cheapen the postage on British newspapers and periodicals to Canada. No positive or satisfactory answer was made, for the P. M. G. cannot get over the financial difficulty. Backed up by the labor members as well as the colonials in the House, Mr. Norman will return to the question, and we hope that the P. M. G., who fully appreciates the value of such a concession to the cause of Imperial unity, will find a way.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the Canadian M. P. for the ancient city of York, is this week congratulated by his many friends on his appointment by Mr. Winston Churchill to be his parliamentary private secretary (unpaid.) This is a graceful recognition of the value of a colonial to assist the Under Secretary for the Colonies. It is the first step on the ladder for Mr. Greenwood.

The feelings of the British people have been considerably roused this past week by the continued tab of the operation of the Aliens' Act, which is now discovered to be doing a cruel injury to poor people fleeing from persecution. The pathetic incidents witnessed at the London Immigration Board every day, when foreign emigrants bound to the United States and Canada, and some coming to friends' and employment in England, were bundled back on board ship, have been a humiliation to Britons whose proud boast has hitherto been that their gates were always open to the oppressed. It is felt that the Aliens' Act must be repealed. It is useless for its ostensible purpose and it is absurdly costly. The Home Secretary's decision to have the instructions as to object of the Act and the right of appeal printed in all the required languages, and to open the hearing of appeals to the press, will mitigate the injustice and inhumanity of the existing operation of the Act, but it is believed that an Act which increases human misery and shows up England in an inhospitable character, does infinitely more harm than the possible good from the exclusion of a few undesirables, is worth.

When Mr. John Burns attained Cabinet rank come of the more snobbish working men protested that he ought not as a working man, to don court dress, but r. Burns, with admirable humor and good sense, answered, why not? It was not the first time he had worn rowal uniform—meaning the prison garb thrust upon him for his part in vindicating the right of free speech in Trafalgar Square years ago. The story is told this week that when he went to order his gold-laced court dress, he selected the Bond street shop there 35 years ago he was measured for the uniform of a page boy, and where, when he first entered Parliament, the working tailors made a present to him the suit he wore, cut in his favorite reefer jacket style. When the President of the Local Government Board was being fitted for his court dress, the tailors boasted they still kept the letter of thanks he sent them in acknowledging he gift of his fellow working men.

The Right Hon. John Burns still lives at Larender Hill, attersea, in the same house which as a workman he has made his home for years. In an upper room he had what was doubtless the largest library ever gathered by a working man in London. Mr. Burns has been always a tremendous reader, and it is to his books he owes everything, he says.

The blue book published this week containing the census of the British empire is interesting reading to the imperialist as well as to those who revel in figures, for at a glance it shows the growth of the empire population, its area and wealth and progress and a multitude of details not hitherto easily obtained. Since the first census in 1861 the empire's population has increased by 140 millions and the total is now more than 400 millions. The extent of territory has been increased by 40 per cent. and is now one-fifth of the globe or 12 million square miles. The figures relating to the enormous variety of race and religion show to Englishmen in their little island how insignificent they are in numbers to the whole and self-their little island how insignificant they are but a small fraction of the phenomenal aggregation of races and governments and societies—we call the British empire—whose aims and aspirations and interests are so diverse.

Amongst produce dealers there is a hope that ere long the government's promised bill to check the adulteration of butter may effectually stop the imports of foreign mixtures which are sold as pure butter, and increase the market for home or colonial pure butter. Australia and New Zealand butter is finding favor in England, and soon it is hoped the British consumer may have a supply also from Canada, which will assist to push the adulterated foreign stuff out of our markets.

Just now there is amongst our cheese importers a revival of the old complaint that Canadian statistics of cheese in stock in the season are misleading. They are regularly underestimated—presumably to stimulate buyers on this side. But when the season is closing and it is found that stocks are put on the market which were not known to exist, the effect is disconcerting and sometimes disastrous to the trade. The continuance of such inaccurate statements must have an injurious effect on the trade with Canada and it is hoped the Dominion government will take the trouble to stop the prictice.

I have received the following trade enquiries which were addressed to the Canadian government offices in the city and at 17 Victoria street, this week:

(1) A London firm asks for Canadian house requiring agency for dry goods. (2) A Lancashire manufacturer wishes to communicate with Canadian mine owners who can supply crude asbestos. (3) English makers of metal tiles, stamped metal ceilings, washable water paints, damp-proof composition, carriage lamps, etc., are seeking agents in Canada. (4) Canadian buyers of mineral or slag wool and a firm open to act as agents are asked for by a London house. (6 A Scotch fruit and produce broker desires to arrange with Canadian shippers for handling consignments of apples and other produce in the coming season. (7) A London firm of grain superintendents and samplers who protect shippers in the weighing, sampling, ask to correspond with Canadian exporters. They are also in a position to give good selling agents in Great Britain. (8) An Australian firm seeks agency for Holland of reliable ports of dried apples. (9) A Midland manufacturer of racing and hunting spurs seeks buyers in Canada (wholesale. (10) A Manchester firm dealing in scrap iron wishes to hear from Canadian importers. (11) A London firm desires addresses of Canadian importers of pickled sheep skins.

LOOK FOR SPRING HUMORS

They Croup Out Constantly, Showing the System Needs Purifying.

Since time immemorial it has been customary to take "spring medicine," and why?

All winter your clothes have been heavy, you may not have bathed frequently enough and you've eaten a lot of strong heavy food. Consequently the pores of the skin have not eliminated very fast, the liver is sluggish and the whole system clogged with impurities.

Spring days bring poisons to the surface and ultimately they will break out in rashes, humors and pimples.

Before spring sickness arrives you should cleanse and purify the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

At once you'll feel their mighty influence building up weak spots, clearing out disease, and putting you again on your feet.

These purely vegetable pills change your tired worn-out condition to one of health and vigor, because they supply the body with nourishing blood that builds up and enlivens the entire system.

Mr. Jno. Whitley of Stanwood, P. O. Ont., knows the merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and says: "I wouldn't be alive today had it not been for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Last winter I was sick with Grippe and when spring came I was weak, bilious and rheumatic. I used enough medicine to cure twenty times, but I didn't get any help till I tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They purified my blood, took the yellow color out of my face, put new tone in my stomach and increased my appetite. The bilious attacks and rheumatic pains gradually departed and Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a new man of me. I proved their merit and proclaim them a medicine for all men."

For better health and prompt recovery are important, get Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut today. At all dealers, 25c per box or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford Conn., and Kingston, Ont.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

EYE WITNESS OF VLADIVOSTOCK RIOTS

Capt. Schonwendt Arrives From Russian Port to Visit Wreck of Mariechen.

TELLS OF OUTBREAKS OF THE TROOPS

Insurrection of Soldiery Was Due to Blunder in Transmission of Order.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Tremont was Capt. Schonwendt who is en route from Vladivostok to the wreck of the German steamer Mariechen in Alaskan waters. Capt. Schonwendt represents the Hamburg shipping firm which owns the wrecked steamer, and which had many vessels plying to Oriental waters, especially during the Russo-Japanese war when Capt. Schonwendt was sent from Germany to look after the interests of his house, and keep track of the vessels in eastern waters.

The captain was in Vladivostok during the recent outbreak among Russian troops, and witnessed many exciting events there. With regard to the cause of the troubles, he stated that the outbreaks were occasioned by a misunderstanding of an order which came from St. Petersburg in regard to time expired soldiers. The order, it seems, stated that these men would be returned home gradually, all being home within eight months. Through somebody's blunder this was explained to the men as reading that they would not be sent until eight months more service in the east. This caused great uneasiness among the men and being inflamed by the looting of a few drinking houses the uneasiness grew to a small rebellion.

Looting and Incendiarism

Houses were looted and set on fire, until the greater part of Vladivostok went up in flames. There was none of the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children as some of the yellow journals would have the public believe, nor was there such a great killing among the troops by the Cossacks who were brought to Vladivostok to quell the rebellion. In Captain Schonwendt's opinion as an eye witness on the scene, not more than seven or eight hundred lives were lost, instead of the many thousands as represented by press reports.

The interment of the thirty-two men who were killed by machine guns at the house of the Vladivostok commandante, which killing so incensed the people that they threatened the commandante's life, was held in solemn state, though it furnished opportunity for revolutionary display. The interments were made with full military honors. The cannon on Tiger Hill thundered a salute, while choirs composed of soldiers chanted dirges. Two immense processions, in which there were thousands of soldiers, sailors and civilians carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs, and headed by the regimental bands, escorted the bodies to the cemetery. The services were conducted by both Catholic and Orthodox priests, and the coffins were covered with wreaths bearing such inscriptions as "To the eternal shame of their assassins."

BE PREPARED FOR IT

Lumbago Strikes Quick and Comes Without Warning.

Something just as smart as Lumbago is "Nerviline," which quiets the pain instantly.

W. H. Powles, Powles Corners, Ont., writes: "Nerviline is quick as lightening when applied for lumbago or neuralgic pain. I used to be subject to attacks and although I used most everything, nothing relieved quickly until I discovered "Nerviline." I have used it also for pleurisy and sore chest and found it was just the proper thing. I cheerfully recommend "Nerviline."

GRAND FORKS NEWS.

Big Mining Deals and Boundary Matters Generally.

Grand Forks, March 24.—The city council has passed the by-law granting running rights through the city to the Kettle Valley Railway, and the by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers, to be voted on on April 5 next. The by-law as it now stands grants free running rights through the city and provides for the railway company starting actual construction on or before June 22 next and having 50 miles of the railway completed in two years' time. The company also agrees to build a passenger depot in the city, to cost not less than $3,000. General Superintendent H. W. Worrington of the Kettle Valley line yesterday informed your correspondent that although they were given three months in which to start construction, they would as a matter of fact be at work in three or four weeks' time. He thought, however, that there might be a difficulty in obtaining laborers for the work, as men are very scarce just now, and what men could be secured would have to be paid at least $2.50 per day. He further stated that the public could rest assured that his company would lose no time in getting the railway built, as they were exceedingly anxious to get into Franklin camp and secure the big ore tonnage at the earliest possible date.

Miss Florence Miller, who has had charge of the school at Eagle City for the past two years, will discontinue her services on April 1, it being her intention to go to the Coast and learn to be a professional nurse.

Dwelling houses to rent are at a premium in Grand Forks. Almost daily people are searching in vain for houses and are compelled to be content to rent rooms in blocks, as every available vacant house was taken weeks ago. There is, however, a strong probability that this undesirable state of things will be relieved soon by the erection of new houses.

At a meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association held here last evening a committee of five was appointed to call baseball players together for an enthusiastic meeting next Monday evening in the association rooms and start practicing for the summer contests. A committee was also appointed to arrange for the organization of a lacrosse team. Both the baseball and lacrosse teams will be under the sole management of the athletic association, and the officers of the association will be the officers of these two clubs. The association officers are: President, Fred Clark; honorary presidents, A. W. B. Hodges and Jeffrey Hammer; vice-presidents, C. E. Lane, W. B. Cochrane and George Nye; secretary, J. G. Hayward; treasurer, G. M. Fripp.

The Amateur Athletic Association has made arrangements with W. Bunting to take charge of a boxing class two evenings in the week and drill the members of the association in the manly art.

The Athletic association has also appoint ed a social committee which will be a permanent committee and will have the arranging of the opening of the gymnasium which will be in operation by the end of April.

Miss Queenie McCoy of Victoria, arrived here yesterday from Spokane and is the guest of Mrs. M. D. White. Miss McCoy is the possessor of an exceptionally sweet voice and is a great favorite in the Boundary district, where she resided some few years ago.

It has been ascertained that immediately after the completion of the Granby smelter there were 62,387 tons of ore reduced in the year 1906 and from the present rate of treatment this year the smelter will treat about 900,000 tons of ore, making a total increase of ore treatment in six years of 837,613 tons. The Granby smelter no woperates eight furnaces employing three hundred and fifty men and has a monthly payroll of $40,000.

Grand Forks is now entering upon a renewed period of prosperity consequent upon the present mining activity up the North Fork and the bonding of several of the most prominent properties by capitalists who are eager to put their money in towards developing the immense copper and gold deposits of the North Fork section. Added to this the immediate prospect of railway construction to Franklin camp acts in a most stimulating manner upon the mining industry o fthis district. There is now no question of a doubt but that the present year will be an exceptionally prosperous one for Grand Forks in a general business way as well as from a mining standpoint.

With the exception of the Pathfinder property which was recently bonded by the Granby company, for $110,000 all the mining deals of any importance have been made by George A. McLeod for properties on the North Fork. It was through Mr. McLeod that the McKinley mine, in Franklin camp, was bonded some twelve months ago for $150,000, and a few weeks ago he bonded the Glouster and G. H. properties in Glouster camp for $90,000, and now he has bonded the Glouster Fraction, Dorris, and Iron Cap claims, also in Glouster camp, for $40,000. Mr. McLeod has so far done more to open up the North Fork district than any six men in southern British Columbia.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE TOLLS.

Tenders of Modern Design and Collecting Stations Being Established.

A New Westminster correspondent writes that the government has decided to establish a most modern system of collecting tolls on the New Westminster bridge, and Mr. P. Peebles and a gang of workmen has commenced on the installation of the new turnstiles and toll-houses.

The old system will be entirely done away with and two collecting stations will be used in future, instead of one, as has been the case up to the present time. One will be located at the city end of the bridge, while the other will be put up just at the south end of the draw span. This will put a stop to the privilege which citizens have enjoyed up to the present time of walking half way across and return without paying toll, as the toll-house was situated on the draw span. The bridge has been a popular Sunday promenade.

A turnstile of most approved design will also be put up at each collecting station, and each one will be a check on the other, for as the person crossing passes through the stile after paying the toll the machine will give out a check which the person takes up and hands to the tollman at the second stile, to show that he has paid the amount demanded by the government.

This arrangement will positively prevent any person from crossing without paying the amount demanded by law, for if he has not the required check to show at the second station he will have to pay then.

The system in vogue up to the present time has been simply one toll-house half way across the bridge, where every person passing over handed in the charge at a small wicket, and there was no mechanical scheme for registering the number of persons crossing. The new system will make it easier for the tollman to keep a correct account of the number crossing.

EXTENDING POWER PLANT.

Hamilton Company About to Double Capacity of Nanaimo Works.

Nanaimo, March 28.—(Special.)—The Hamilton Powder company is about to spend in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars improving its plants at Northfield and Departure Bay. The volume of trade is steadily increasing, and in view of the recent contracts which have been received from the Grand Trunk Pacific it is understood the improvements will be made forthwith. Men are now at work clearing forty acres of land at Departure Bay for the new buildings that are to be built. The most expensive part of the new machinery to be employed by the firm is a complete electric plant with a capacity of 300 horse-power. The firm hopes to be enabled to double the capacity of its black powder plant.

James Hamilton, a well known resident of Nanoose Bay, died today aged 76 years. He was a pioneer of the Cariboo country, and had lived at Nanoose for twenty years.

PEARSON COATED NAILS

Unequaled for Making Boxes, Crates, Kegs and Barrels.

THEY WILL SAVE YOU MONEY BECAUSE

Same number make box twice as strong.
Fewer same size make box stronger.
Same number smaller size make boxes strong.
Lighter stock can be used with smaller nails.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA

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123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. P. R. 936

CHEAPSIDE

The Best Place to Buy

Hardware, Tools, Ready Mixed Paints and Oils. Large Wood Cook Stoves and Ranges, Creosote Shingle Stains from 85c. per gal.

A Full line of Granite and Tinware.

Special attention given to mail orders.

Geo. Powell & Co.

127 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc. bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor,

Dr. J. Collis Browne

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1|1½, 2|9, 4|6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Londod.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

NOTICE.

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