REDISTRIBUTION.

General disappointment will be felt at the unsatisfactory nature of the redistribution bill submitted in the legislature yesterday. It falls as far short of meeting with the approval of the people of the province as any redistribution could. A serious departure is contained in the increasing of the size of the legislature; it was considered quite large enough before, but required re-adjustment, a task which the bill now submitted significantly proves was entirely beyond the ability of the Turner government. The bill provides for an increase of four members. One of these is given to Vancouver city, which is thereby placed upon an equality with the city of Victoria in respect to representation. One member is given to Cassiar, making two members for this district. To provide the electors for Cassiar, a provision is inserted in the bill by which all that is required for the exercise of the franchise in that district is that the elector shall take his name off the roll in some other district and arrive in Cassiar in time to vote. With respect to Cassiar, the specific provision is made that the collector of votes shall place the names of applicants upon the register of votes without any evidence of the length of time they have resided in the district. This appears, to say the least of it, a somewhat extraordinary state of things, and is far from creditable to the government's sense of propriety, not to say honesty. Of the remaining two new members, one goes to East Kootenay, the present district being divided into North and South ridings with one member for each, instead of two members as formerly. The fourth member is divided between West Kootenay and Yale, the Boundary Creek section of Yale being put into West Kootenay. West Kootenay is thus divided into three ridings, Revelstoke riding taking in the North, Nelson riding the South, and that portion east of the Columbia river and Rossland, that portion south of the North riding and east of the Columbia river, and including Boundary Creek. How the people of the upper country will greet the bill they have waited for so patiently it is not hard to predict, and we think the feeling there will be that Hon. Mr. Turner has not proved true to his promises. It ought to be noted that Cassiar is placed upon a very different basis from the Kootenays, although in both cases there is a good deal of the prospective rather than the actual in the conditions the bill is supposed to cover, only that Cassiar gets the benefit, while Kootenay comes off second best. The comments of the upper country press will be of an interesting character in regard to the new measure.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Through an unfortunate error in proofreading yesterday the Times referred to Hon. G. B. Martin, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, as "Thief Commissioner of Lands and Works," thus making the hon. gentleman the victim of a reflection we had no intention of casting upon his character, and therefore apology for the blunder is freely tendered. But when Hon. Mr. Martin proceeded to deny in the house that he had anything to do with the terrible attacks which are being made by those who are working in his interest in North Yale, upon the private character of Mr. F. J. Deane, the hon. gentleman's opponent, we must ask a few questions. Hon. Mr. Martin does not deny that these attacks have been made; he said he (personally) had not said anything about the gentleman's private character, nor would he have anything to say about it. But is not Hon. Mr. Martin responsible for the acts and utterances of his agents? Such is the case in every other line of life, and why Hon. Mr. Martin should not be held responsible for the acts of his agents is hard to see. We think that he is responsible, and that this is the view that will be generally taken. Hon. Mr. Martin said the whole article concerning him and Mr. Deane in the Times last evening was "disgraceful." Hon. Mr. Martin surely has a curious conception of the meaning and import of the word. But a gentleman who could use in the house the language he has repeatedly used ought perhaps to be considered an unimpeachable authority on what is disgraceful.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, the Colonist report this morning says:

"Only wished it were possible to have an inquiry into the antecedents of the man who writes those articles in the Times. He said this advisedly, he observed, and he hoped that his words would be recorded by the representatives of the press in the gallery."

Very cautious and legal and also very wise of Hon. Mr. Eberts to secure his retreat with that "advisedly." The Times' writer, it will be noted, has never attacked any man's private character, but has dealt entirely with the shortcomings of the members of the government in their public capacity, which is a very different thing, and in all conscience there is ample need for such criticism. Hon. Mr. Eberts makes an attack on the private character of an opponent—a peculiarly cowardly attack, but so cautiously done as to be rather ludicrous. But the "man who writes those articles in the Times" can assure Hon. Mr. Eberts, quite good-humoredly, too, that if it came to a "show-down" as between Hon. Mr. Eberts and the said "man" in regard to antecedents, Hon. Mr. Eberts would be a very much disappointed man, and would be very glad, for his own sake, to hush up the report. Does Hon. Mr. Eberts refer so superciliously to pedigree or genealogy as well as past personal record and reputation? The man should have been more explicit; but if it is on the foregoing issues by all means appoint the committee of inquiry at once and let us have a comparison between the said writer's and the attorney-general's descent and record, and we shall quickly see where the attorney-general will land by comparison.

Hon. Mr. Turner says that the Times' remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Speaker were cowardly. Not so; they were mildness itself compared with the remarks made upon the floor of the house, to which no reply could be made by the government. Why did Hon. Mr. Turner presume to adopt a different attitude towards the Times from that which he took towards the much more vigorous attacks made by the opposition members? Hon. Mr. Turner's remark about "disreputable newspapers," "degradation of journalism," etc., were worthy of a premier who has laid himself so dreadfully open to criticism. Hon. Mr. Turner's remarks simply bear out what we have said about him and his ministry. Hon. Mr. Turner spoke somewhat rashly we think about the Times "doing damage to the province." That ought to be a most delicate subject with the premier, We shall ask Hon. Mr. Turner whether he considers vigorous criticism (which is sorely needed here in public affairs) is likely to do more damage to the province than the connection which he and Mr. Pooley have formed with a speculative company, and which has attracted the attention of the whole world most unpleasantly to this province, and the commotion over which doubtless hurt the province very seriously by exciting suspicion among investors? Then again, will Hon. Mr. Turner do us the favor to say whether it is true or not that he holds his party together by promises of office? May we make bold to enquire whether or not Mr. Huff is held to the government by a promise of a magistracy; Major Mutter by a promise of a gold commissionership; Mr. McGregor by a promise of a mining inspectorship? We do not say that such is the case, but we should like to have it from the premier that it is or is not the case. Then we shall be able to discuss the comparative "damage to the province" more comfortably and understandingly.

Dr. Walkem, to whom we have paid our compliments before, and whom we esteem very highly for his qualities as a legislator, is the last gentleman on our list of whom we must rise to a question of privilege. The worthy doctor has strangely misunderstood our remarks regarding the operations in the Soudan. Let us make it plain. While we expressed our abhorrence at the details of the fight, it is surely grossly absurd to allege that a writer who has many personal friends in the regiments now at the front, especially in the Cameron Highlanders, who bore the brunt of the fighting, according to the reports, would asperse the British soldiers, including personal friends, or the British flag. The whole tenor of our remarks was clearly not against the soldiers who did the fighting, and who have to obey orders, no matter how distasteful, but against the policy of the Salisbury government in sending them there. That policy is by no means generally approved, even among staunch English Conservatives, and the feeling in Great Britain is pretty clearly that, notwithstanding the improvements being made as a result of British occupation, it would be a relief to see the country disentangled from the Egyptian matter. We hope Dr. Walkem will not carry out his threat regarding tar and feathers, as such amusements give outsiders an odd notion of the province. Above all the Doctor should remember that the Seattle Times, one of the most patriotic American newspapers on the coast, referred to the Victoria Daily Times the other day as "an ultra-British newspaper." That, we admit, is a correct statement of facts.

MORE TURNER TACTICS.

We invite our readers to peruse very carefully the spirited letter from Captain MacCallum, of Colwood, which we have the pleasure to print to-day. It contains some of the best home thrusts at the unjust Turner government we have seen lately, and provides much excellent food for reflection among all those upon whom the grave responsibility will soon devolve of saying whether this province is to be cursed any longer by the continuance in power of the present government. Captain MacCallum's case affords the electors of the province an excellent example of the low trickery and dodging to which the Turner government can stoop when the occasion demands. It is one of the many similar charges that can be proved up to the hilt against Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues. Truly the position of the government is ludicrous; it is more, it is pitiful. Captain MacCallum speaks of "half the farmers of the province being arrayed against the Turner ministry. Why half? Why should not every farmer in British Columbia be resolutely prepared to help send this unworthy ministry to Coventry? Past governments of British Columbia have sinned against the farmer and against "the small households of the province striving bravely for a mere existence," but none of them ever sinned so grievously in this respect as the Turner government. Consider the mortgage tax, which swamps many an honest farmer in this province; consider the legislation that has resulted in scaring away immigration and diverting to Washington and Oregon thousands of desirable settlers who might have come here; consider the railway policy; the Chinese policy; the blindfold financing, the rag-bag disorder in the provincial civil service, and let him who considers all these say whether or not it is time for a change. It is surely not too much to say that in this young country some endeavor should be made before it is too late to introduce here the governmental system that works so well in our neighbor colony of New Zealand. Then we should not perhaps have any cases so disgraceful to our government as that from which Captain MacCallum has just emerged with all the credit.

THE YUKON RAILWAY.

Should the report which we publish today that the provincial government will aid the immediate construction of a railway from a seaport in British Columbia to Teslin Lake prove correct and the government bring down legislation to that effect, it is quite conceivable that there will be little if any opposition to it in the house. Everybody recognizes the urgent importance of doing something, and the proposal which our report outlines has at least the appearance of reasonableness, and shows that the unceasing protests of the opposition members against the inactivity of the government have at last had some effect. The measure which the government are to bring down will, of course, require to have the most critical scrutiny by the members of the opposition, so that the province may not be entangled in any way. We understand that among the details it is to be arranged that the contractors shall repay to the province one dollar a ton on all freight carried, and either twenty-five or fifty cents upon each passenger. This would more than pay the interest on the amount to be borrowed. But at the present writing the matter is merely a rumor; it is alleged the government will bring in the measure to-night, and if so no unnecessary obstacle should be thrown in the way of this most desirable work, which will in a measure counteract the Senate's action. The members of the opposition, however, should not fail to give the bill the most careful examination, knowing the Turner ministry as they do by bitter experience.

MR. MARTIN'S OPPONENT.

Two most disgusting crimes have been charged against Mr. F. J. Deane, the editor of the Kamloops Inland Sentinel, opposition candidate for North Yale, and we fear that he is guilty of both in the first degree. We almost shudder to mention the atrocious sinfulness which poor Mr. Deane must soon stand convicted of by Hon. Mr. Martin and his committee. Hon. Mr. Martin and his aides-de-camp have shown to what atrocities they can descend in hurling these awful charges at their opponent; even the usages of civilized warfare might have been respected by those men; but no, they must rake the lower regions to get material to injure their political antagonist. It is feared that the two horrible offences of which Mr. Deane is undoubtedly guilty may injure his chances with the North Yale electors, and it is with the utmost reluctance that we proceed to name the shocking crimes. First of all it is charged against Mr. Deane that he is a young man. We all know that the late William Pitt was also charged with the same disgusting crime, and we all know his reply to the frightful accusation. It might also be mentioned here, as it may not be generally known, that across in the United States when contracts are made now with men who are to manage large concerns, and to bear heavy responsibilities, it is an invariable clause of the contract that the man engaged must be young, and frequently there is a proviso that he shall cease to act as manager when he reaches the age of forty years. In the States forty is considered old; a man is at his best between nineteen and thirty-eight; after that, according to the Americans, he degenerates mentally and physically and can no longer be entrusted with large responsibilities. And, the Americans know men thoroughly, too, because it pays them. Hence, Mr. Deane stands convicted of what is perhaps a crime in North Yale, but is a leading qualification for public office in the brightest, busiest, most practical communities in the world. We come now to Mr. Deane's second crime, and it is not so easy to deal with. Hon. Mr. Martin and his committee charge Mr. Deane with the crime of being a gentleman! This is awful. A gentleman running against Hon. Mr. Martin! Impossible! This is really the most ungentlemanly thing Mr. Deane ever did; for surely no gentleman, except for grave cause would ever think of even opposing Hon. Mr. Martin. But to be a gentleman is a crime of the blackest and most infernal stripe in the eyes of Hon. Mr. Martin and his gang; they cannot understand how a gentleman can oppose them; they know all about blackguards and blackguardism; hoodlums and hoodlumishness; they know the special kinds of mud that should be thrown at an election; they can forgive a person for being an unmitigated rascal, duffer, cad, sneak or heeler, but they cannot forgive a person for being a gentleman. Hence the bitterness of their attacks on this young gentleman who is the opponent of their—what shall we call him? We mean the Hon. Mr. Martin, but we are puzzled how to select a name for him out of the foregoing list. However, our readers may boil the lot down and from it they may get a fine composite word-picture of the Thief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

So, it will be seen that Mr. Deane is open to two serious charges—he is a young man and he is a gentleman. Hon. Mr. Martin, his opponent, is a prematurely aged person and a ——. Pencil point broke there, but the name was quite respectful, and fits the hon. gentleman like a new shooting jacket.

Hon. Mr. Martin has been opening his heart lately for the benefit of the electors and we now know from his own lips that he is an out-and-outer on the Chinese question. His motto is: "British Columbia for the Chinese and to perdition with the Canadians." He himself hath said it in the legislative assembly; and when spoken to by the premier in reproachful terms, Hon. Mr. Martin, like St. Peter in the outer hall of the praetorium, when challenged by the maid, repeated his words and said: "And I am not ashamed to say it either." Will he be ashamed to say it before the meetings of the electors of North Yale to whom he must soon render an account? Will he dare to tell the electors of North Yale that he considers a Chinaman at fifteen dollars a month a better man than any Ontarion? We suspect not; but what then will he say? Ah! Ananias will turn round in his sepulchre with sheer envy when Hon. Mr. Martin unlimbers his batteries to bamboozle the North Yale electors. Mr. Deane, Mr. Deane, we do not ask you, even in your most musical moments to "boldly strike the sounding lyre," but do please take a verbatim note of what he—ahem! beg pardon,—it says, for you have one of the slipperiest eels to deal with; one who will repudiate ten minutes after utterance, anything that may suit his purpose to deny. Hon. Mr. Martin's public record should be enough to blast him into private life in any constituency; recited from a public platform it might almost lead to a lynching bee with the Chief Commissioner in the leading role.

THAT ADJOURNMENT.

What would have happened had not Hon. Mr. Turner and his jolly crew most carefully removed out of sight last evening, every official in any way connected with the care of the Marble 'Alls, leaving only the night-watchman, who "didn't know nuthin," and the bold bad opposition had swarmed in, elected a speaker and proceeded to business? It was a shabby and dishonorable trick on the part of the Turner government to act in the way they did in the matter of the resolution offered by Mr. Higgins, and the scarifying they are getting in the house this afternoon from the members of the opposition they richly deserve. The conduct of the speaker was most undignified; he showed the grossest partizanship and forgot his place most lamentably, and the Colonist is ridiculously wrong in saying that because Mr. Speaker left the chair at six o'clock this amounted to an adjournmnet. It did not, and nobody was deceived by it; all the opposition members returning to the house at 7:30 p.m., but only to find the doors locked and the night-watchman on guard. This makes a break in the record, and how it is going to be filled is a puzzle; in fact it is quite probable that the record will go down incomplete, and the fault, of course, will lie with the government. To the humorous imagination there is a vast amount of grand material for a Gilbertian extravaganza in picturing what the solid opposition would have done had they got into the hall. The first thing they would have done, we fancy, would have been to pass a sweeping vote of no confidence in the Turner government. Hon. Mr. Eberts' tale of woe about the extremely hard work he and his laborious colleagues are called upon to do for their devoted country is pathetic enough to extract salt tears from a flint statue. The government, indeed, are all looking very poorly just now—perhaps it is due to the blue prospects for the coming election.

A special despatch from Midway, B.C., to the Vancouver News-Advertiser dated April 4th, says:

"There is much rejoicing throughout the Boundary Creek district at the passing, by the railway committee of the Dominion House of Commons, of the application for what is here generally known as Corbin's charter. In this connection local men desire to thank all those who have aided this district to secure, so far, its rights in the matter of railways. To the members of the provincial opposition, the Victoria Times, the Vancouver News-Advertiser, the public-spirited citizens of Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo and elsewhere, as well as other representatives of the press and people, to all who have aided this district in its efforts to secure rights that self-interest and monopoly would deny, it, grateful acknowledgment is made and sincere thanks are tendered."

It is going to be the hottest election in the history of British Columbia, and there are in the field a greater number of vigorous fighters than ever took up arms in any political contest in this province. A list of the government's "bad breaks" is to be out shortly, and the electors can see for themselves what the return of the Turner ministry will mean to the country. It is useless for the government organs to attempt to disguise the fact that there is great discontent abroad in all the districts.

In the Vancouver World for April 12th there appears what the editor of that paper takes the responsibility of calling a true report of what Hon. Mr. Martin said in regard to the Chinese. We have taken the trouble to enquire again of the gentlemen who heard that speech, and we must stamp the World's report as utterly false. Hon. Mr. Martin is not to be saved from the consequences of his sin even by the World's favorite method.

The Kamloops Standard, the organ of Hon. Mr. Chinese "Rats!" Martin, is conducting the campaign against Mr. F. J. Deane on the same lines as Hon. Mr. C. "R" Martin's speeches are delivered; therefore, it can be imagined the Standard is scarcely a paper any respectable person would care to be caught reading.

HURRYING UP PARLIAMENT.

Madrid, April 14.—3 p.m.—A cabinet council, at which the queen regent presided, was held this afternoon. It was decided to re-open the Spanish parliament Wednesday next instead of April 25th.

When a man neglects his health for a day he marks two days off the calendar of his life. When he neglects his health for two consecutive days he marks four days off his life's calendar. And so on. That's about the ratio, and it doesn't take many days to cross off an entire year. And yet men recklessly neglect their health for weeks at a time. It is the easiest thing in the world for the average man or woman to get good health and then keep it. It only needs a little stitch here and there. The big, dangerous maladies that threaten life are only the culmination of the little illnesses that are neglected.

If when a man feels "knocked-out," "out-of-sorts," "run-down," overworked or overworried he will resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery he will soon feel bright, strong and vigorous again and able to combat all the big maladies in the doctor-books. Moreover the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sure and speedy cure for some of the most dangerous diseases. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures nervous prostration and exhaustion. These are not mere assertions. Thousands of grateful men and women have testified to the facts, and hundreds of their names, addresses and photographs are printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser.

"I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for torpid liver and indigestion, and obtained permanent relief," writes J. A. Williams, Esq., of Mill Brook, Washington Co., Tenn.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser has had a larger sale than any other book of this class ever offered the public. This book of 1,008 pages with 300 illustrations, is full from cover to cover, of practical advice on health matters. This great book, in heavy manilla covers, is now offered FREE to whoever will send 31 one-cent stamps to pay for customs and mailing *only*. If an elegant French cloth binding is desired, send 50 stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Intensely Bitter Feeling in the East Against the Tory Senators.

The Wide-Reaching Consequence of Their Action in the Railway Matter.

Canada's Course in Regard to Securing the Trade of the Yukon.

Ottawa, April 8.—What has British Columbia to say about its representatives in the House of Commons and its Conservative senators who voted against the interests of their province by throwing out the Canadian Yukon railway bill?

The action of the senate in reference to a highway into that country is one of the most extraordinary proceedings in the history of the Canadian parliament. The government came down to parliament with a contract which they asked parliament to confirm for the construction of a railway connecting the navigable waters of British Columbia with the navigable waters of the Yukon territory. The contract contemplated the extension of the road southward to Portland canal or Observatory inlet; the connecting link between Telegraph creek and Teslin lake was all that the government proposed to construct during the present year. It was as much as could be accomplished within the time mentioned, and it was all that was essential for the protection of the inhabitants against the dangers of famine and the protection of the authority of the government arising from lawlessness and insurrection. The road was not to cost the public treasury a dollar. It was being undertaken by men of great railway experience and special skill in the work of construction; men in whom the public had confidence, and whom everybody believed would perform what they undertook. The government had not the slightest doubt that the contract would be carred through parliament with little or no opposition, and they had, before parliament met, the approval for what they proposed by the leader of the opposition. The government proposition was carried through the House of Commons by a very considerable majority (54), and it was sent to the senate for the sanction of that body. At the outset it appeared that there was a fair prospect of its being approved by the senate, but the extreme party men of the opposition in the upper chamber thought they saw an opportunity to defeat a government measure and bring about a political crisis, and they availed themselves of it to the utmost. They have produced a crisis, but not one that specially affects the government, but one that affects the commercial interests of the country and its political integrity. The leader of the government, Mr. Mills, in the senate compared the conduct of the majority to those Greek politicians who joined Philip in betraying the interests of Greece.

The cities of Canada are putting forth more than ordinary energy to obtain the trade of the Yukon. That trade promises to be very large indeed in proportion to the population. They have as competitors the cities of the United States upon the Pacific coast. It is perfectly natural that the manufacturers and merchants of San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma should endeavor to secure to themselves as large a measure of the Yukon trade as possible. That they should do so is what might be expected, but that the senate, a majority of whom have been loudly proclaiming their loyalty ever since the senate came into existence, would have been loyal to Canadian interests, that they would have subordinated the feeling of partizanship to the public good, is what was looked for, but the people have been disappointed. These men have not only labored to throw the trade of the Yukon into the hands of foreigners, but they have endeavored to favor railway connection through the United States territory into that country, and thus place the whole of that territory politically under the control of the United States. This is not simply partizanship, it is treachery, and it is treachery that the people of all parties, loyal to British connection, should denounce. It is not necessary at this moment to discuss either the abolition or reconstruction of the senate, but it is important to bring before the public its party vindictiveness. There are some questions upon which there may be room for difference of opinion. Men can widely differ as to their views on public policy, but when one line of public policy means the preservation of the country and the other means treachery and betrayal to a foreign government and people, it is not a question of difference and judgment, it is a question between loyalty and treason; and no matter what the professions of some senators may be in the past there is no room for two opinions on this subject. The effect of those who are supporting the Washington bill of Hamilton Smith, which is now in the hands of Senator Lougheed, is that they are betraying this country with the full knowledge of the consequences.

Just what the government may do in this matter is difficult to say, but something must be done. If the Yukon is to remain a part of Canada an all-Canadian route from a port in British Columbia is necessary at the very earliest period that the work can be accomplished.

SLABTOWN.

BEHNSEN WRITES FROM DAWSON.

Interesting News of the Klondike Capital Written January 11th.

From a private letter received this week from Mr. Henry F. W. Behnsen, formerly of Victoria, and now at Dawson City, some very interesting news is taken. Mr. Behnsen has carefully kept a register of the temperature during the months of October, November, December and part of January, which shows that the greatest degree of cold experienced up to then was on December 2nd, when the thermometer showed 65 degrees below zero, this being at 4 o'clock in the morning, near the log house in which Mr. Behnsen is living, and which, he says, is so sheltered as to be somewhat warmer than in the city, where it is 9 or 10 degrees colder. On Christmas Day the thermometer showed 3 degrees below zero, and on New Year's Day 4 degrees above. Mr. Behnsen says that he has staked a claim on Mooseskin creek, upon which he obtained colors at the time of staking, but which he had not yet prospected. The letter was written on January 11th, the writer stating that he intended going to his mine on Behnsen creek on January 14th for three months. Enclosed with the letter is another one dated November 7th, in which Mr. Behnsen refers to the prices of provisions, flour then selling at from $60 to $100 per 50 pound sack, and coal oil $100 per five gallon tin. Rolled oats, rice, salt and window glass could not be had at any price, but sugar and whiskey were plentiful, the former at 25 cents to 30 cents per pound and the latter at 50 cents a drink or $40 a gallon. Mr. Behnsen mentions having seen Frank Cryderman on November 6th, and says he is working on Hunker creek, apparently doing well. It would seem that there is a "Nob Hill" in Dawson already for Mr. Behnsen refers to his log house, 12 by 14 feet, being situated in that desirable quarter. He does not encourage the idea of anyone leaving a comfortable home for the Yukon, saying the work is very hard and the country overestimated by interested "boomers." But," he continues, "he is in good health, and trying his best to earn a few coppers."

Never Fails to Cure

LUNG TROUBLE AND CONSUMPTION IN ANY CLIMATE.

An Eminent Chemist and Scientist Makes a Free Offer to Our Readers.

The distinguished chemist, T. A. Slocum, demonstrating his discovery of a positive cure for Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis), bronchial, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting away, will send THREE FREE BOTTLES (all different) of his New Discoveries to any afflicted reader of the Times writing for them.

His "New Scientific Treatment" has cured thousands permanently by its simple use, and he considers it a simple process, and a duty to suffering humanity to demonstrate a trial of his infallible cure.

Science daily develops new wonders, and this great chemist, patiently experimenting for years, has produced results as beneficial to humanity as can be claimed by any modern genius. His assertion that lung troubles and consumption are curable in any climate is proven by "heartfelt letters of gratitude" filed in his Canadian, American and European laboratories by thousands from those cured in all parts of the world.

The dread consumption, unhesitatingly, means speedy and certain death.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Limited, 186 Adelaide street, W., Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum cure) will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition; and when writing to them, say you saw this free offer in the Times.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers, will please send for samples to Toronto.

THE QUADRA'S TRIP

Explored Nearly Every Inlet on the North Coast of the Province.

Deputy Minister of Marine Coste Found the Stikine Impassable and Returned

Vancouver, April 15.—(Special)—The Steamer Quadra returned from Wrangel last evening and sailed for Victoria this morning. Louis Coste, deputy minister of marine, who was a passenger, when interviewed, said it was utterly impossible to get up the Stikine yet; so, rather than vegetate at Wrangel he came back.

On the voyage up Mr. Coste explored nearly every inlet up the coast. The minister went up to Tolmie channel, through Fraser Reach, on to Douglas channel, and explored Kitimaat Arm up to the farthest point. The boat was then headed back and steamed up Grenville channel to Fort Simpson. Observatory Inlet was fully explored to the farthest corner of Alice Arm, and then attention was paid to Portland canal. From there the Quadra went up to Wrangel.

Coste expects navigation to open between May 1 and 7, and he will then go to Glenora and through to Dawson City.

Mr. Coste said it was snowing when the Quadra left Wrangel, and although the Stikine river was open near the canyons and other places, yet ice and snow and slush covered it in other parts. Mr. Maitland Kersey returned on the Quadra.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh has got back from England.

The British American Corporation has re-opened negotiations for the purchase of the Le Roi mine, Rossland.

ENDED LUMBAGO.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Creating Happiness in London

Mr. Buffy Tells Carefully How They Ended His Lumbago—They Positively Cure All Kidney Diseases—A Trial is Proof.

London, April 15.—M. L. Buffy, of 236 Talbot street, is one of the few thoroughly happy men in this city. He literally fulfils the injunction to "Laugh and grow fat," and he says he doesn't know what care, worry or pain means. There is a reason for this, and it is revealed in the following letter.

"Dodds Medicine Co.,—Gentlemen,—For five years I endured the agonies of Lumbago, and often during that period, have I wondered whether life was really worth living. My urinary system was much deranged, and occasioned me intense suffering. My pain was indescribable. It was continual.

"I tried every remedy recommended to me in my endeavors to get well, and though my money kept floating out no relief came.

"One day I heard a neighbor speak very warmly in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I enquired regarding them and ended by buying a box. I say 'ended' advisedly, for that box of Dodd's Kidney Pills ended Lumbago for me.

"M. L. BUFFY."

This, then, is why Mr. Buffy is happy. Because he was sick and is now well, because he was weak and is now strong, because, while he once was diseased he is now healthy.

There are thousands to-day like Mr. Buffy was some time ago. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure them. They can be strong, healthy, happy if they choose.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases. They are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50 or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

STILL WRANGLIN

No Change Apparent in the P of Spain and the Unite States.

Both Making Every Preparat War—Little Talk of Peace.

Paris, April 16.—Spain has be ing in all ablebodied Spaniards,

Latest News Very Grav

London, April 16.—The Madri pondent of the Times says, th news from Washington is rega very grave.

The President's Programm

Washington, D. C., April Washington Post, in a summar situation published in to-day's cludes the following statement:

"Immediately the Presiden powered to use the army and will issue an ultimatum to Spa her twenty-four hours, possi eight, within which to answer she will peaceably withdraw f and flag from Cuba. Her evacuate the island—which is expected—will be the signal for the part of the United States, that action will be the vigorou our naval and land forces. makes the statement upon th possible authority, the course indicated having been decided yesterday's cabinet meeting.

"Should the resolution reach dent accompanied by an amen cognizing the people of Cuba, dent will sign them, but in a h age to congress will hold that tutional prerogative vested in dent to recognize other govern not be taken away and that t ment is therefore void and ino

"A Bold Forecast."

London, April 16.—The correspondent of the Daily "As a bold forecast, it is a President McKinley's plan i supplies to the reconcentrado by warships, which will pract Cuba. Spain will then propo tion and America will consen compensation for losses to Am zens in Cuba during the last amount would be too large f pay and Cuba would be pea nexed by America in satisfac claim."

The Daily News commentin ly upon the "bold forecast," too good to be true."

"The position of Great Bri eventuality would be a d but from the point of view Italy, Austria, and Germany allowed that the plea to hardly fall on deaf ears. Sen indignatoin in regard to the now bluntly brought in com the Maine is perfectly justifi reticence observed by the American government. Spai threw up the sponge in order istice. If American interfe farther in its insulting atta mere existing European over the island a straig would seem to be a very u of affire for the outside po vide for the country whic bite off more than it can c any consideration for other terest. The notion that E support America against Eur America is right or wrong, ludicrous. But if the new tempted to coerce Americ to a matter with which w with America they would Great Britain a strong ally States. No such case see arise, and certainly it wou triple alliance intervened b and America."

Cuba True to Sp

Madrid, April 16.—The C cabinet has addressed a ma Queen Regent offering unc sistance for the defence of behalf of the regenerati Senor Sagasta presented to Her Majesty as soon ceived. It expresses the most enthusiastic adherenc ish government.

European Ambassador

London, April 16.—Acco Washington correspondent Chronicle, the European except the British, are congress for ignoring Spai armistice that they are c a view to concerted action

"Tranquility" in

Madrid, April 16.—An from Havana says: "Per prevails in the island. A ties are more united tha around the government s newspapers are printing cles.

Reports of European

London, April 16.—Th Gazette this afternoon pub headed "An Anti-Ameri ance," during which it port of European inter Cuban question is distin teresting news this mo interesting because it is nothing can prevent w such intervention. The has gone too far to r wants to fight. So far America is going to be i through her statesmen, sort of national hyster

Said to Have Ad

London, April 15.—Th pondent of the Daily M Several European p Austria, are reported t Spain to declare war, delay or concessions w provoke a revolution.

Attitude of the L

London, April 15.—A print long comments on ing the issue of pea hands of congress." N pers, however, question United States to interv they are disposed to cri proposed.

American Minist

Barcelona, April 15. the crowd were comi fight, organizing in fav tions for the navy, through the streets to gation, where they hours crying "Viva Es ernor exerted himself disperse. The press condemning the provo the Spanish functionar

PATRIOTIC W

Ready to Lead a R Liberal With H

Philadelphia, April er-General John Wa