

U.S. SENATE FRIENDLY.

A Suggested Blow at Canadian Interests Not Very Cordially Received There.

British Guns at Halifax and Esquimaux No Menace to the United States.

Canadian Railway Competition Discussed Incidentally—The Wrangel Bonding Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—To-day in the senate the debate on the Alaska home-stead and railway right of way bill was decidedly spirited. One of the special features of the debate was a speech delivered by Mr. Elkins (West-Virginia), in which he explained how the C.P.R. had been enabled to make war on American interests and how and why the aggression of that great railway ought to be stopped by the United States.

Mr. Elkins said that while he did not frame the now famous section 22 of the present tariff law, he stood squarely with the sterling American who did frame it. The speech drew replies from Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts) and Mr. Mason (Maine).

Mr. Elkins spoke strongly in advocacy of the provision in the pending bill relating to Canada. "That the privileges of entering goods under bond or placing them in bonded warehouses at the same for exportation to any place in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory without payment of duty, is hereby granted to the Dominion of Canada and its citizens when upon proclamation by the President of the United States, it shall appear that no exclusive privileges of transportation through British Columbia or the Northwest Territory of goods, passengers, arriving from or destined for other ports in Alaska, has been given or will be granted to any person or corporation by the government of the Dominion of Canada."

Mr. Elkins having referred to the military advantages of the Canadian Pacific and its two strongholds, Esquimaux and Halifax, Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts) interrupted him with the factious remark that the Senator need have no apprehensions of the British guns at those points, as they would endanger Americans only in the event of their kicking, as if any trouble should occur Americans would be behind the guns.

In response to inquiry Mr. Elkins explained that Secretary Windom was about to issue an order abolishing consular seals at the moment when his sudden and tragic death occurred in New York, and that President Harrison's statement regarding the subject which he had quoted was made just as he was about to retire from office.

"Why does McKinley not take action?" inquired Mr. Lindsey. "I wish the Senator would ask him," replied Mr. Elkins, "and the Senator might also ask the secretary of the Treasury why he does not act. Perhaps they will in time, but I do not know."

"If," inquired Senator Platt (Conn.), "the Canadian Pacific were subject to the long and short clause in the interstate law, would it be able to take away business from our railroads?" "It would not," replied Mr. Elkins. "The Senator has struck the point. As this entire matter while our railroads are hampered by that law the C.P.R. is free from its restrictions."

In the course of a brief reply to Mr. Elkins, Mr. Hoar (Mass.) expressed some regret that Mr. Elkins had brought into the discussion of the pending bill so much matter that was apparently irrelevant. Mr. Hoar said he did not agree with Mr. Elkins as to danger on account of the C.P.R. in time of war. As a matter of fact these 4,000 miles of railroad would be a hostage in case of hostilities, but, independent of this factor, the United States would be entirely capable of taking care of themselves. As they had done this in the revolutionary war of 1812 they would certainly do so now. He did not believe in encouraging the talk of hostilities with a friendly power and wanted especially to discourage all ideas of danger from the guns supposed to be pointing in our direction from Halifax and Esquimaux.

Mr. Hoar asserted that neither the United States nor Great Britain could afford to go to war, because of the ties of various kinds which bind together the two countries. During the civil war in this country two cruisers had swept commerce from the seas, and England never lost too well what would be the effect of a general war upon commerce at the present time. Hence he did not think it necessary that the people of the United States should be awake nights in contemplation of a hostile invasion from Canada.

He would agree, however, that the behavior of Canada had often been unjust and unfair, and he hoped that the time would come when justice should be done and tranquility established, and he was especially sorry that Mr. Elkins should have raised this railway question while an effort to secure this end was being made.

Mr. Mason, of Minnesota, followed with a sharp though short protest against Mr. Elkins' proposition, on the ground that it was aimed at the interests of the farmers of the north-west.

Mr. Chilton in a few words said that Mr. Elkins was proceeding on a misconception, and that Canadian Pacific rates were not subject to the law controlling the rates of the United States.

The senate then adjourned.

BONDING FOR YUKON. Full instructions as to the Cashing of Customs Certificates at the Boundary. In view of the fact that there are many settlers in town who are perhaps not aware of the instructions which the Dominion government have issued to do away with any inconvenience to those who are bringing supplies into the Yukon by way of Dyea or Skagway, the following information will be of service. It is contained in a communication sent to Collector of Customs Milne by Mr. John McDougall, commissioner of customs, Ottawa.

VOTING BY MACHINER.

A Thoroughly Modern Method of Conducting an Election Invented by a British Columbian.

A Select Committee of the Legislature Will Probably Investigate the Merits of the Device.

An ingenious and very interesting invention to facilitate voting at elections has just been perfected by Mr. A. A. Farwell, of Harrison Hot Springs, the principles of the cash register and the nickel-in-the-slot machine being jointly embodied in this original and apparently practical device. The inventor, who on previous occasions showed himself possessed of valuable and original ideas, has described his voting apparatus in a petition to the legislature, and the device has sufficiently impressed the parliamentarians as likely to possess merit that it will probably be reported on by a select committee of the house. Briefly, it is claimed that the use of the Farwell machine in elections will make repeating impossible, facilitate the recording of votes, obviate spoiled ballots, keep a perfect check on all votes cast, and declare results immediately upon the close of the polls without any wear and tear on the brain tissue of the returning officer and his assistants. A fair general idea of the underlying principle is conveyed in the inventor's petition to the legislature, which reads:

"To the Hon. the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly: GENTLEMEN.—Having invented a new device in the shape of a ballot box for the purpose of holding elections, I anxiously desire the privilege of exhibiting it to a committee of the members of your honorable body. In using this box I have substituted balls for paper ballots, each candidate having different colored balls, which are placed in receptacles in the box by the returning officer, in presence of the scrutineers, before the voting begins, there being a different receptacle for each candidate.

"The voting is then done by an automatic arrangement, neither the voter nor any of the officers of the election having access to the ballot after it is cast. In arranging the polling booths the box is placed on a table in the secret room, in such a manner that the back fits accurately into a window in the partition separating it from the election officers. A man wishing to vote presents himself to the poll clerk as usual. If his name appears on the list, he enters the secret room, where the box is situated, on the top of which he finds as many pockets as there may be candidates, each pocket containing one ball. These pockets are covered with glass, and also have the candidates names on them, so arranged that mistake is impossible. The voting is done by pressing a pin in front of the pocket, the ball dropping into the ballot box proper, ringing a bell at the same time and signaling the vote on a concealed dial.

"The box is so constructed that it is possible for the voter to press but one pin at a time, and only as many as there are candidates. When a vote is once pressed, it locks so that it cannot be used again by the same voter. When the voter leaves the secret room, the box is made ready for the next voter by the returning officer, who has full view of the other officers, he pressing a button on the back of the box.

"I claim for this box economy, simplicity, efficiency, and I believe its general use would be in the interest of the public. The results of the elections are known immediately after the poll closes by opening a slide which exposes the registers. As there can be no spoiled or rejected ballots, there is no occasion for an expensive recount at any time, nor cause for scrutiny, nor possibility of the minority candidate or candidates being elected on account of rejected ballots. The box is thorough proof against fraud of every description."

A DEPUTATION from Kaslo, consisting of G. O. Buchanan, president of the board of trade; John D. Moore, alderman; and A. A. Cass, police magistrate, is in town to interview the government in regard to a bonus to the Kaslo, Ladang and Duncan railway, and for the establishment of a land registry office, as well as to have both County and Supreme courts held in Kaslo. Mr. Buchanan says the Klondike rush has affected trade in Slokan. There is a present, he said, an amount of \$50,000 in checks which the miners have in their pockets and have not cashed on account of saving their money to go to the Klondike. Mr. Buchanan further stated that if the Kaslo, Ladang and Duncan road is built, Kaslo would at least double her present population. Some of the mines have closed down temporarily on account of the low price of silver, but will resume shortly. The deputation will interview the ministers to-day.

Waterford Stock Burned. WATERFORD, Ont., March 2.—Fire today destroyed the Alice block containing several large business houses, and the opera house. The loss is \$30,000.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE. In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor or institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famous ERIC MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer: They will send their costly and magically effective medicine and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial, without expense to any honest and reliable man! Not a dollar need be advanced—and a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Eric Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them. They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissues and new life. They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy. They cure nervousness, dependency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Failure is impossible and there is no barrier. This "Ten Cent Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once. No O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor any other business proposition, no exposure to clerical or professional standing. ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY. Write to J. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

HEART FAILURE SUSPECTED.

A Second of the Old Employees of the C. P. N. Company Dies Very Suddenly.

Robert Shafter, a well known steamboat hand, died very suddenly yesterday from what is believed to be heart failure.

The deceased at the time of his death was porter on the steamer Islander, and for many years had been an employee of the C. P. N. Company, working in turn on nearly all the steamers of the company's fleet. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he left the Islander for the Ship Inn, on Wharf street, and it was here that he breathed his last a few minutes later. After taking a glass of beer he entered the smoking room at the rear, seated himself, and had barely settled down to comfort when he fell over dead. The body was immediately removed to the morgue, where it will remain at least until after the inquest to be held by Coroner Crompton at 2 o'clock to-day. Shafter was an Englishman and leaves a wife and two children. He was about 50 years of age and prior to his death complained of no sickness except a bad cold.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

To Those Coming to Alaska or the Klondike Gold Fields. One thing should be impressed upon every miner, prospector or trader coming to Alaska, to the Klondike, or the Yukon country, and this is the necessity of providing adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the States, in the Dominion, or at the supply store here or further on, this must be a primary concern. Upon the necessity of providing adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the States, in the Dominion, or at the supply store here or further on, this must be a primary concern.

These supplies must be healthful and should be concentrated, but the most careful attention in the selection of foods will be under the conditions which they will have to encounter is imperative. For instance, bread raised with baking powder must be relied upon for the chief part of every meal, imagine the helplessness of a miner with a can of spoiled baking powder, or a tin of the very best flour, is it cheapest in the end. Experience has shown the Royal Baking Powder to be the most reliable and the safest for use.

A book of receipts for all kinds of cookery, which is especially valuable for use upon the trail or in the camp, is published by the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York. The receipts are thoroughly practical, and the methods are carefully explained, so that the inexperienced may, with its aid, readily prepare everything required for a scout, a prospector, or even a dainty if he has the necessary materials. The matter is in compact though durable form, the whole book weighing but two ounces. Under a special arrangement the book will be sent free to miners or others who may desire it. We recommend that every one going to the Klondike procure a copy. Address the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

ATHEFTON MUST PAY.

An Interesting Suit Over Agreement to Sell Company Shares. As a rule County court cases though of importance to the litigants and of concern engaged are not of particular interest to the outside public, but there was one yesterday before Mr. Justice Walker which attracted an exceptional audience. The suit was that of Joseph Shaw v. B. F. Atherton to recover \$55 paid by the plaintiff to Atherton for 300 shares in the Gold Miners Forwarding and Investment Company. This company was formed last November with a capital of \$500,000, in 100,000 shares of \$5 each, to take over from Dr. I. Verinder the business of the company, he obtaining \$5,000 fully paid up shares and \$25 in cash. Of these vendor's shares Mr. B. F. Atherton was to receive \$800 for floating the new company. Mr. Atherton sold a number of his shares on the agreement that he would hand over the shares as soon as the stock certificates were issued. Under such an agreement he disposed of 300 vendor's shares fully paid up to Joseph Shaw for \$55 on November 2.

As soon as incorporation takes place certificates will issue." Indorsed on the back of this receipt was a guarantee by Mr. Atherton that he would at any time pay back \$55 for the shares desired. No shares, however, have been issued up to the present, and in consequence Mr. Shaw brought suit against Mr. Atherton to recover the \$55. The grounds here stated were brought out in the evidence yesterday, and the stock book was produced showing that no stock certificates had been issued and that of the capital only \$175 had been subscribed. The ledger of the company, too, showed that an index had been started, but there were no entries in the book.

The defence was that there was no misrepresentation on the part of the defendant, for as no shares had been issued he was unable to give Mr. Shaw his stock certificates. Mr. Justice Walker, however, decided in favor of the defendant. Mr. George Jay appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Frank Higgins for defendant.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The delicate stomach of an infant is an important organ, and it is of the greatest importance that it should be kept in a healthy state. Castoria is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels of infants and children.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

BEACON HILL PARK. For boarding or day prospects, apply to the Principal, J. W. Church, M.A.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Policy of Ontario With Regard to Taxation of Mortgages on Real Estate.

Suggested Change in the British Columbia Laws Upon This Subject.

TO THE EDITOR:—After reading the numerous articles that have appeared in the daily newspapers, I desire to submit the idea contained in this letter for consideration. As the burden of taxation should fall equally on all persons, I see no reason why monies invested by way of mortgage on land should not be subject to taxation. If the mortgagor agrees to pay the tax it is a question of contract between himself and the mortgagee and outside the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The words of the Ontario act are as follows (sec. 18): "So much of the personal property of a person as is invested in mortgage upon land is not to him an account of the sale of land the fee or freehold of which is vested in him," etc., is exempt from taxation. The reason assigned for the exemption is that the land on which the mortgage money is secured is subject to taxation.

The B. C. Act exempts (sec. 2, sub-sec. 18) "so much of the personal property of any person as is due to him on account of sale of land, the fee or freehold of which is still vested in him." If the vendor enters into an agreement in writing for the sale of the land and the fee still remains vested in him, the monies payable shall become payable under said agreement as exempt from taxation, whereas if the purchaser receives a conveyance from the vendor and then gives a mortgage on the land to secure the payment of the balance of the purchase money, the purchaser or mortgagor is liable to the real property tax on the assessed value of the land and the mortgage (unless there is an agreement to the contrary) would have to pay the personal property tax on monies received by him from the purchaser on account of the sale and also the tax payable for the mortgage security. It appears to me that it would be more just and equitable that a man should pay taxes on the value of real and personal property owned or possessed by him. For example, A comes to this province with \$5,000 for investment. He purchases B's farm assessed at \$10,000, and pays \$5,000 down and takes a conveyance and gives B a mortgage for \$5,000, balance of purchase money. The interest of A in the land is \$5,000, and the balance of the purchase money is \$5,000. The \$5,000 received by B and his mortgage on the land is personal property and subject to taxation. This real and personal property should be subject to taxation according to the respective interest of A and B therein.

Under the law as it now stands, A would have to pay for converting his \$5,000 into a mortgage on land, a real estate tax on \$10,000, being the assessed value of the farm; and B a tax on \$10,000 personal property. In other words the interest of B in the land by virtue of the mortgage is not subject to taxation. It appears to me that this mode of taxation is taxing a man for what he does not own or possess, whereas the principal of taxation applied to personal property is more equitable. (Sec. 2, sub-sec. 19, B. C. Act.) "So much of the personal property of any person as is equal to the just debt owed by him on account of such personal property, except such debts as are secured by mortgage upon his real estate, or are unpaid on account of the purchase money thereof."

By a coming to the province with \$5,000 he has increased the value of property in the province by that amount whereas under the circumstances herein before mentioned for the purposes of taxation it is considered \$10,000 with a probability that the mortgagee will make him pay his tax on the unpaid purchase money by an increase in the rate of interest. A whether he invests his \$5,000 in land or personal property should be subject to taxation on that amount only.

THE ROAD MUST BE OPEN.

Mr. Justice Drake Refuses to Allow Stadacona Avenue to Be Closed. A few days ago an application was made by Major C. T. Dupont to Mr. Justice Drake for leave under the Land Registry act to alter the map showing Stadacona avenue so as to close up the road. To this Mr. Clearhue, who owns the lot which the avenue touches, objected, and yesterday Mr. Justice Drake refused the application on the grounds set forth in the following judgment: Mr. Dupont applied under section 88 of the Land Registry act, 1888, to amend a map filed in the land registry office showing certain sub-divisions and roads of a tract of land that had been laid out for building purposes. The amendment asked is to close up a road that bounds lot 1 on the west. Lots 1 to 9 have each a frontage on Cadboro Bay road; lots 1 is a corner lot belonging to Mrs. Clearhue, and she opposes the application. All the other owners of lots assent to the change. In my opinion the only person interested is Mrs. Clearhue, the other owners could not reasonably object. It is true they bought according to the plan, but the filing of a plan does not give all purchasers of lots shown thereon a right to insist that there shall be no change in any of the roads shown thereon. In order to give a right to object they must be directly affected by the alteration. Of course if there had been a dedication to the public of any roads shown on the plan when a right arose independent of the plan. In this case the street in question is only shown to the boundary line of Mr. Dupont's property according to the plan as a cul de sac. Mrs. Clearhue's lot is bounded on the west by this street, and I think she is entitled to object to the proposed alteration. If, however, Mr. Dupont can obtain her consent to the proposed change, then the change can be made, unless she can be shown there has been any dedication. In the meantime the application must be refused with costs.

FULL COURT.

List of Cases to Receive Consideration at the March Sitting.

The Full court sits on Monday next, the following being the list of cases: McCluskey v. Nelson Sawmill Co. Centre Star v. Iron Mask. Eves v. Genelle. Corbould v. Norman. Lang v. Victoria. Canessa v. Nicol. Gordon v. Victoria. Gordon v. Victoria. Biggar v. Victoria. Shallcross v. Garesche. Hay v. Cunningham. Gillwin v. Law Society of B.C.

ANOTHER VICTORY

Won in Grey County by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Thomas Hughes Tells Her Story, N. Leflar, J.P., Corroborates It—Dodd's Kidney Pills, and They Alone Cure all Kidney Diseases.

MONLIE, Ont., March 4.—This little town is excited over an occurrence that would in early days, have been looked upon as a manifestation of magic. The circumstances are clearly detailed in the following letter written by Mrs. Thomas Hughes of this place to the "Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto:— "I cheerfully testify to the wonderful work done by Dodd's Kidney Pills, believing that too much praise cannot be given them. I was for four years a great sufferer from pains in my back, along my spine, in my left, and occasionally in my right side. "Five doctors treated me, and I also had the care and advice of an American specialist. All failed to help me. I tried nearly all the patent medicines I could get, but none of them did me any good. "For two and three nights at a time I could not close my eyes in sleep. I was bleated so terribly that I could neither sit nor walk. My agony was indescribable. For nearly three years I was bed-fast. "Finally I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. From the first dose I began to mend. I have used fourteen boxes, and am now completely cured, and as strong as I ever was, and can do a big day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."—Mrs. Thomas Hughes.

I have known Mrs. T. Hughes for a number of years, and I can truthfully state that the foregoing statements are strictly true."—N. Leflar, J.P. Dodd's Kidney Pills, the only cure on earth for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gravel, Diseases of Women, and all other Kidney Diseases, are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

A DEBTS arising out of the making of cans for the Beas island cannery is being settled by arbitration before Hon. Fred. Peters, Q.C. The Wing Chong Company contracted to make the cans for the cannery, and the plaintiffs, the British Columbia Canning Company, owners of the cannery, claim that the hands employed by the contractors were unskilful and that the cans were made. They claim \$8,000 on this account. The contractors blame the machinery for the poor cans, and ask for \$4,000. Mr. H. Dallas Heincken, Q.C., appears for the British Columbia Canning Company; and Mr. A. P. Luxton for the Wing Chong Company. The hearing of evidence began yesterday and goes on this morning.

A BROKEN bottle, a broken head and the spilling of a quart of good beer formed the combination that resulted in S. T. Warren being fined \$25 and costs yesterday, or in default spending two months in jail. James Stikeman and J. Lawson were having a little row together when Warren took a hand for the purpose of settling it. Then when Warren was over Stikeman invited him to go outside and have a round with him. When Warren pulled a full beer bottle from his pocket and with one well directed swipe broke Stikeman's head and the bottle. Consequently it was a charge of aggravated assault that Warren had to answer for, with the result already related.

The Dominion Express Company received on Tuesday night a box weighing 3,786 pounds, from Beetham and J. Lawson containing a new steel shaft for the steamship Commonwealth. Mr. Oliver, the agent of the express company, says this is the heaviest single package that ever came to Victoria. Although the package though he has handled several single consignments that were in a lot of boxes that were of greater weight than this. For instance, the Dominion Express company brought a shipment of fire iron coils from London, England, to Victoria which weighed five tons. The Albion iron works got this shaft for the Commonwealth, and they consider it paid them to get by express, as every day the ship has to lie over costs her \$800.

With the arrival of the Islander on Wednesday night came the unfortunate ending to a little Klondike expedition. When the Islander started North on her last trip she had aboard G. R. Davis, of Brighton, England, and three associates. They had formed a little syndicate with Mr. Davis at their head and intended to make their way towards Dawson City over the Dyea trail. On the way up, however, Mr. Davis became very strange in his manner, and by the time Dyea was reached he was discovered to be out of his mind. He suffered from the hallucination that some one was seeking his life, and so firmly convinced of this was that he endeavored to borrow a revolver from one of the crew to protect himself. At Dyea Mr. Davis was examined by two physicians, who decided that he was not in his right mind, and so he was returned to Victoria. He will probably be sent back to his friends in England.

FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized ERIC LITTLE'S TOLLIT article in the world that will develop the bust or any part of the female form, remove wrinkles, etc. Write to-day for it. ERIC MEDICAL CO., 112 N. West 22nd Street, New York.