

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Consideration of the Redistribution Bill in Committee.

A LONG GOOD-NATURED DISCUSSION.

The Session Lasts Until Nearly Midnight. But no One Loses His Temper—Government Adopts a Number of Recommendations Made by Opposition.

March 8. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Right Rev. Bishop Perrin.

Mr. Hunter moved and it was resolved that whereas the navigation of the Nicola, Serpentine and Campbell rivers is at present much impeded by log jams and by short curves, and that it could be improved by a comparatively slight cost, removed, and the Dominion government already expended different sums on the Nicola and Serpentine with great advantage to these streams, and a very small additional expenditure would largely improve the navigable portion of them; and whereas the clearing out of the navigable portion of the Campbell river would enable the settlers on the upper part of the stream to utilize the river for power, and drainage and also provide an outlet for timber, of which there is a large supply belonging to the Dominion government, he therefore resolved that the Lieutenant-Governor praying Hon. Mr. Beaven to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of taking steps to carry out these suggested improvements.

The house went into committee. The redistribution bill.

In consideration of clause 2, Hon. Mr. Beaven said he could not see the necessity of thirty-three members. There were only twenty-five members in the whole province. He could not see the utility of having thirty-three members.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was a more important question. Sir John Macdonald had said the province could not be properly governed by a legislature of twenty-five members. The government of a small province in fact, there could not be proper responsible government without a legislature of sufficient numbers. Those who were advocating the cutting down of the number of legislators were asking a blow at responsible government.

Mr. Brown said the premier knew quite well that there was no responsible government in the bill. What was wanted was a new bill. It would be difficult to amend the present one. He would not advocate a decrease to the old number of twenty-five members, but he thought twenty-nine members would be sufficient. All governments were at present composed of twenty-five members. The province had even given it out to the world that they could do without \$12,000 worth of clerks this year.

Hon. Mr. Beaven contended that the argument of the opposition, that the number of members was an attack on responsible government, did not hold good. The province had not had a semblance of responsible government for some time. What was the foundation of responsible government? There must be an executive which should consist of five members. That executive should formulate a policy and submit it to parliament.

The speaker moved the amendment to the present government was not to formulate their policy until all the members had arrived to attend parliament. Then all the government members met in a private room and decided on the policy to be brought down. When the practical working of the government of the province was examined it was found that there was no such thing as responsible government. The best government in the world could not be run by argument change the opinions of hon. gentlemen opposite. Everybody knew that they were ready to hold up their hands no matter what arguments were advanced. The attorney-general had asked him what the number of members should be. The bill was so defective that it could not be amended; an entirely new bill would have to be brought in. It had been said by a British statesman that it was time enough for a physician to prescribe when he was called in. It would be time enough for him to prepare a bill when he was called upon to do so.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if it could be shown him that the province could be properly represented by less than thirty-three members he would be ready to support a reduction in the number. The first question was whether the district was able to do so. And secondly, how could it be done? The cities were fairly represented, while some districts were too well represented.

Hon. Mr. Brown said the government did not attempt to defend their bill. If they desired to do so, the government could ask the committee to rise and consider the question of decreasing the representation.

Mr. Kitchen-I thought the premier would be man enough to get up and defend his bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie, referring to what Mr. Beaven had said, contended that the members of the house were consulting physicians, and they should lend their assistance to perfect the bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven-What is the use of proposing amendments when we know that a majority of the members are prepared to hold up their hands against such amendments?

Mr. Kitchen, speaking on the clause relating to Westminster district, pointed out that the eastern boundary of the district cut the settlement of Agassiz, two parts being in Yale and part in Westminster.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the people who had been taken from Yale district and asked for the change many of them had always voted in Yale.

Mr. Brown contended that the ridings in Westminster district had been unfairly dealt with. There were more people in each of the ridings than there were in Cowichan or Esquimalt. He moved in amendment that each riding of Westminster district be given two members.

Hon. Mr. Vernon contended that the amendment was out of order. The amendment was out of order. The amendment was out of order.

the municipality of Chilliwack there were 900 voters, and there are two other municipalities in the same riding.

Hon. Mr. Vernon contended that the house had passed the principle of thirty-three members, and this could not be changed.

Mr. Brown-I never knew of such a rotten contention. If the members could not amend the bill they might as well go home.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Brown appealed to the speaker, and the amendment was referred to the speaker.

The speaker having taken the chair, Mr. Brown asked him whether a member could introduce an amendment to increase or decrease the number of members.

Hon. Mr. Davie-Our contention is that the house has committed itself to the principle of thirty-three members, and this number could not be increased, as it would increase the charge on the province.

Mr. Semlin-The house only committed itself to the principle of redistribution. It did not commit itself to the number of members. There were many members who were not in the house.

Mr. Speaker-The house has decided that there shall be thirty-three members. The number cannot be increased, but it is competent to decrease the number. The amendment is out of order.

Mr. Kitchen said there was nothing fair in giving Westminster city only one member for 1,500 voters. He did not wish to increase the representation of Westminster city, but he thought the number of members should be increased.

Hon. Mr. Davie-The voters' lists cannot be depended upon. The cities were given one member for every 4,000 people. Westminster, which had 5,000 people, could not have a member and a half.

Mr. Semlin, speaking to the clause dealing with Yale, said the late premier had promised that when there were 1,000 voters in Yale district it would be entitled to another member. There were now nearly 2,000 voters in the district. A fourth riding could easily be established for Yale.

Mr. Kitchen said the district of Yale had been an anomaly. In that district one member represented as many voters as Esquimalt had two for.

Hon. Mr. Vernon thought that comparisons should be avoided. In the rural districts population could not be the only consideration.

Mr. Brown-Why is one man in Lil-loet equal to four men in Yale? The districts are very much the same.

Hon. Mr. Davie referred to some remarks made by Mr. Brown on Friday. He was dealing with the bill in a general way when called to order.

Mr. Brown objected to the attorney-general being allowed to have his say and then being called to order so that no one could answer him.

Hon. Mr. Davie, continuing, said the bill was a fair one and the people were pleased with it, although of course there were some anomalies in it.

Mr. Brown said the attorney-general had tried to make the galleries believe that he (Mr. Brown) was running down the island. What he wanted was fair representation for all parts of the province.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment to do away with one of the members for Lil-loet.

The chairman rang the bell before he had put the question. Three members rose to speak, but was called to order.

Hon. Mr. Beaven explained that the question must be put three times before the bell was rung.

Mr. Kitchen, being allowed to speak, said that he was not in accord with the move to decrease the membership for Lil-loet.

Hon. Mr. Davie-Oh! you want a constituency.

Mr. Kitchen-Indeed I do not. I do not have to leave home for a constituency. The government members have to do.

Mr. Semlin suggested that the hon. member withdraw his motion.

The motion was put and defeated. Messrs. Brown and McKenney being the only ones to vote for it.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment to increase the size of the north riding of West Kootenay by taking in a portion of the south riding. The amendment was adopted.

Dr. Watt regretted that it had been found necessary to decrease the number of members for Cariboo. But the matter had to be looked at from a broad provincial standpoint.

Mr. Rogers did not like the idea of his district losing a member, but he knew that it was in the interests of the province. Before long the district would again be entitled to three members.

Hon. Mr. Beaven pointed out that the boundaries of the Victoria city electoral district were not the same as the city boundaries.

Hon. Mr. Davie promised to alter this when the bill comes up for report.

Mr. Brown moved to do away with the member for South Victoria district. This motion was under discussion when the house rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The debate on the motion of Mr. Brown to do away with the member for South Victoria district was continued.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the government had considered it advisable to merge the islands into Victoria district and divide the combined districts. The voters in Victoria district were all permanent settlers, not like the loggers and miners who came here to-day and away to-morrow. These settlers make their homes in the district, and deserve more consideration than the temporary settlers. The district had the same representation as the combined districts. It was given by the bill, although it had increased 500 fold in population. The government had gone a little beyond the census of 1881 in distributing the representation. Esquimalt had this been the case in Esquimalt and West Kootenay, where the progress had been wonderful.

Mr. Brown considered that the settlers in Westminster district had not been dealt with as fairly as had the settlers in Esquimalt and Victoria districts.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said it would be a hopeless task to correct all the anomalies in the bill. The proper way would be to throw it out on the second reading. The bill was only a piece of patchwork at the best. To attempt to rectify the glaring errors in it would only make it worse. The bill was simply to leave it to the committee to consider. Mr. Brown withdrew the amendment.

The amendment was defeated.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment to change the name of the Cowichan electoral district to the Cowichan-Alberni electoral district. Adopted.

Mr. Semlin wanted to know if the old system of registering voters would be continued. If the members could not amend the bill they might as well go home.

Hon. Mr. Davie-I am not to be supposed that the collector of votes will abuse the power conferred on him. The new system would do away with a lot of confusion. A man who did not give an address would have his name dropped from the list and advertised. Many names were duplicated on the list, and it was presumed that many were duplicates.

Mr. Brown said in cities where there is a better delivery it is more likely for addresses to be given.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said one of the reasons that had caused much discussion in the registration of voters was that many were going around and asking voters if they had declared to vote for a certain candidate. The collectors of votes should not be appointed by the government, but by some third party. The collectors could drop the names of those who opposed the government. The present registration system was better than the one proposed by the bill. Many men would sooner not have a vote than have their names in the list.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the bill was a good deal of trouble, but it was a good deal of trouble to do this, when the object of the bill was to settle the country.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said there was a great deal in what Mr. Beaven had said. But it must be remembered that there were a hundred or more people who were asking for relief. A number of people who had established their homes on the pre-emption were asking for the legislation, not the original pre-emption. Whatever the holder of the mineral claim has will be preserved by the bill. Several who had at first protested against the bill had withdrawn their protests. He did not like the provisions of the bill, but the government could not do otherwise. The original pre-emptors, he did not believe, would make any profit by the passage of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the law said the pre-emption could not be transferred until it was in his hand until he had been given a crown grant. How, then, could the settlers have a legal claim to the land? The legislature had nothing to do with anybody but the pre-emptors.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that the people were just squatters.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the people had built on the strength of receiving a title when the crown grant was issued.

Mr. Semlin said what had been said by the government was that the members in not voting for the bill. It was essentially a private bill, and should have been brought in as one. Then if any one had an objection to it they could appear before the private bills committee. If they could get their grant in two months why was there such a hurry about it?

Mr. Brown said it was certainly private legislation, and should not be passed until the private bills committee had had an opportunity of appearing. He moved that it be referred to a select committee for report, the committee to consist of Messrs. Macdonald, Eberts, and Kitchen and Brown.

Hon. Mr. Davie objected to the amendment. He thought it would be better to have the petition and other papers printed. The debate was adjourned to allow the papers to be printed.

On the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting the Nakup and Slocan railway bill, Mr. Brown said he would like further information. There must surely be an engineer's certificate showing why the road was going to cost \$25,000 a mile.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was no engineer's report, but there was other information that would be printed.

The house went into committee, Mr. Croft in the chair, to consider the message.

Mr. Brown asked the premier to explain the bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was not the practice to discuss the matter in committee.

Hon. Mr. Beaven-That it just what the house goes into committee for. The premier and his predecessor had established the rule referred to by the premier.

Mr. Brown contended that the premier should explain the bill to give the members an opportunity to consider it before the second reading was moved.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was a great deal of opposition to the bill, but when it was explained the people would see that the government had introduced a wise measure.

Hon. Mr. Beaven explained that he had not yet made up his mind on the bill. That was why the opposition were seeking all the information possible.

Mr. Cotton said the government must have known that they had the papers that were not yet printed. The government should give the house all the information it had before the second reading came on.

Hon. Mr. Davie said every scrap of information in the possession of the government would be before the house before the bill was read a second time.

The bill was reported to the house, the report was adopted and the bill was read a first time. It will be read a second time on Friday.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the school bill, the object of which was to allow the school board of a trustee who was guilty of some offence in the eighth line.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the amendment was a necessary one, and would commend itself to the house.

The bill was read a second time.

On consideration of the report of the Great Western Telegraph bill, Mr. Brown moved an amendment to allow the company to build a line from Nanaimo to Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment to strike out the provision exempting the company from provincial taxation or impost.

The amendment was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved a similar amendment respecting municipal taxation. The municipal act, he said, provided that the municipality could do what under certain conditions. It could be un-

as the clause before the house. It was all right to give them the right to correct mistakes in the act, but they should not be given the power to alter any specified enactments of the act.

Mr. Brown's amendment was lost and the clause was passed.

The bill was reported complete with amendments. The report will be considered on Friday.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the second reading be read to the house the crown grant of townships of Three Forks. The bill was introduced, he said, by request of a number of residents of West Kootenay expressed in a petition. A large number of people had settled on the pre-emption, who wanted the crown grant two months sooner than it would naturally issue. The gold commissioner had reported that the statements in the petition were correct. A number of people had erected buildings, but could not obtain the title to their land. In view of certain protests against the bill, he waited for some time before introducing the bill. Those who had protested against it on account of mineral claims had withdrawn their protests. The grant would not issue if everything was not clear. Everybody's rights would be protected.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the bill was a peculiar one. It was, in fact, a private bill, and should have been brought in as one. There were also some extraordinary departures from the usual practice in the bill. If the pre-emption clause was not in the bill, the government would be asked to inform the house and request it to remedy it. The bill proposed to make it easier for a speculator to deal with his pre-emption than it was for a bona fide settler. It seemed to be an extraordinary thing to do this, when the object of the bill was to settle the country.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was a great deal in what Mr. Beaven had said. But it must be remembered that there were a hundred or more people who were asking for relief. A number of people who had established their homes on the pre-emption were asking for the legislation, not the original pre-emption. Whatever the holder of the mineral claim has will be preserved by the bill. Several who had at first protested against the bill had withdrawn their protests. He did not like the provisions of the bill, but the government could not do otherwise. The original pre-emptors, he did not believe, would make any profit by the passage of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the law said the pre-emption could not be transferred until it was in his hand until he had been given a crown grant. How, then, could the settlers have a legal claim to the land? The legislature had nothing to do with anybody but the pre-emptors.

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Mr. Semlin said what had been said by the government was that the members in not voting for the bill. It was essentially a private bill, and should have been brought in as one. Then if any one had an objection to it they could appear before the private bills committee. If they could get their grant in two months why was there such a hurry about it?

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The amendment was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved a similar amendment respecting municipal taxation. The municipal act, he said, provided that the municipality could do what under certain conditions. It could be un-

wise to allow the private act to override the general act.

The debate was adjourned, and the house rose at 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Eberts continued the debate on Hon. Mr. Beaven's proposed amendment to the Great Western Telegraph company's bill. He saw no reason why a municipality should not be allowed to assist the company if it so desired.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the municipal act gave cities the power to assist enterprises of the kind.

Mr. Eberts did not think the general act gave cities the power to assist telegraph companies.

Hon. Mr. Beaven-If that is the case an amendment is required to the general act.

The amendment was negatived.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment to strike out the clause giving cities the power to exempt the company from taxation or other impost. The clause, he said, conflicted with the general act.

The amendment was negatived and the report of the bill was adopted.

The B. C. Southern railway bill was finally passed.

The moderator continued the debate on the Cariboo railway bill. He did not wish to be understood as being opposed to the bill, but the company had had a charter for six years and had done nothing so far. The company proposed to enter Cariboo by the back door, which he did not think was in the best interests of the agriculturists of Cariboo. The house, having made a land grant, should say whether it wanted the company or not.

Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to a point of order. A recommendation of the crown was necessary to transfer a land grant from one company to another. The grant had been made to the Ashcroft and Cariboo railway company, and the present company was the Cariboo railway company.

Dr. Watt contended that the company was the same as the old company, the name having simply been changed.

Hon. Mr. Beaven-The grant has also lapsed, and it requires a recommendation of the crown to revive it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the company could certainly transfer the land grant to another company, but if the grant had lapsed it was a different thing. Of course if the company had no rights there could be no harm in the bill.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the second reading of the Consolidated Electric Railway and Light company's bill. The bill proposed to amalgamate the Vancouver Electric Light and Railway company and the Vancouver and Westminster tramway company.

Mr. Marfit opposed the bill. Those men, he said, who had put their money in the Vancouver company were not properly protected by the bill. They did not appear before the private bills committee, because they were misled by the title. He moved that the bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Brown said he felt decidedly suspicious of the bill and thought it would be well to lay it over until something more was heard about it.

Mr. Semlin said if there was any possibility of an injustice being done the bill should go back to the private bills committee.

Mr. Grant moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the bill to give the Hall Mines company a concession of a line of railway from the Silver Creek mine to Kootenay lake and to erect a concentrating plant. The mine was the largest in Kootenay, and the company needed a railway to transport their ores. This concession would be a lasting benefit to the province. The company did not ask for unusual privileges. The value of any land to be expropriated would be decided by arbitrators.

Mr. Brown supported the bill, but he said that the minister of justice objected to the province giving companies power to take water from navigable rivers. It was necessary to give a company power to expropriate lands for a railway, but it was not necessary for buildings. A man might as well be given power to expropriate land for a private residence or a business block. It would be very mischievous to give a company this power.

Hon. Mr. Davie agreed with Mr. Brown. He could not see why the company, if they wished to erect a mill, could purchase the land and build the mill. The company were no doubt spending a large amount of money in the province, but he thought the company were asking for too much in the bill.

Mr. Brown considered the objections to the expropriation of lands for buildings were well taken.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Anderson moved the second reading of the Victoria Electric Railway and Light company's bill, which, he said, was to increase the usefulness of the company's system. It gave the company the right to carry freight and mails besides passengers.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Kitchen moved the second reading of the Chilliwack Drainage bill, which asked the legislature to validate a by-law. If this was not done the municipality would have to refund the cost of the contract. The mover went fully into the circumstances. The supreme court declared the by-law valid, but the county court, against which there was no appeal, decided that assessments could not be collected under the by-law.

Hon. Mr. Davie supported the second reading of the bill, which was only to remove a technical point.

Hon. Mr. Beaven and Hon. Mr. Vernon contended that it was necessary to attach the by-law to be validated to the bill.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

The bill to make perfect the incorporation of the Brunette Saw Mill company's bill was read a second time.

The Kaslo-Slocan railway company's bill was read a second time.

Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company's bill. The object of the bill was to obtain for the company crown grants for the mining claims that they have obtained. The bill was a very important one.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there were many clauses in the bill of a startling character. The aim of the bill was to take certain properties out of the hands of the government. He did not object to the bill in the shape it was drawn.

Mr. Adams said a similar bill passed twenty years ago was found to be very prejudicial to the mining interests. But he thought it would be to grant the company certain lands, although he could not support the bill in its present shape. The company should be considered, but

nothing should be done to prejudice the general mining interests.

Mr. Hunter hoped the company would receive every consideration from the house. The bill had been fully considered by the private bills committee. It could be improved in committee of the whole. Nothing should be thrown in the way of the company, which was expending a large amount of money. No one took any notice of the ground that the company had spent a large amount of money.

Mr. Smith said the general mining laws should be amended to place all companies on the same footing—that the company whose bill was before the house should be placed on the same footing as the others. If the company were put a stop to prospecting in the district.

Hon. Col. Baker said there were many provisions in the bill that would have to be carefully considered.

Dr. Watt said he had received several letters opposing the bill as it was originally introduced, but it had since been modified. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which was adopted.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

For Sale Throat.

Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN KILLER. It is a Liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the public. Only 25c. for big 2-ounce bottle.

American.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 6.—The bathe ship Indiana started from the Cramp's shipyard this morning on her preliminary trip.

New York, March 6.—Secretary Lully of the aqueduct board commencing his shooting himself with a revolver in his room in West 25th street.

New York, March 5.—Courtlandt Palmer Jr., making his debut as a professional pianist at the Madison Square Garden Concert hall this afternoon, and society turned out in greater force than for any similar event for several years. The new star is a son of the late Courtlandt Palmer, founder of the celebrated "Nine-teenth Century Club," noted for his broad thinking and writings, and for several years a near neighbor of Samuel J. Tilden in Gramercy Park. He left an immense fortune to his widow and children, but desired to live the life of a student, and serious work in life. He was a student of a career of ease. Taking after his mother, who is said to be one of the best pianists in the United States, he devoted himself to that art, studying under Paderewski and others, and it is said that his proficiency will insure him immediate success.

Chicago, March 5.—A few weeks ago considerable commotion was created in political circles by the development that the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union had decided to hold its annual convention in Chicago, and began a campaign for Christian citizenship, paying particular attention to the saloon and the preservation of the American Sabbath. The national officers of the union, it is given out, are behind the movement, and favored Illinois as the first state in which to test its influence. It is now announced that the campaign will be opened to-morrow. Nearly every evangelist minister in Chicago has been listed in the work, and during the five days, commencing with to-morrow, no less than one hundred and fifty meetings will be held in churches and halls throughout the country. The movement will be extended to throughout the state, and it is expected, figure largely in the various local and state elections of the year.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5.—Judge Caldwell this morning handed down a decision in which the petitions of the Mercantile Trust Co. as holders of certain bonds, are denied, except as relates to the payment of interest thereon by the present receivers of the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe system. The judge denies the motion for separate receivers for the roads.

San Francisco, March 6.—Annie J. Kelly, who was a prominent witness in the trial of Mrs. Louise Worthington for the murder of Henry J. Badley, last May, and who was a great friend of the accused, died here last evening of consumption.

Brooklyn, March 5.—T. DeWitt Talmage to-day read a letter to his congregation recalling his resignation of the pastorate, which he tendered some time ago.

Tacoma, March 5.—Gus Kuehn, of Tacoma, will leave for Juneau, Alaska, March 14 with three big Siberian bloodhounds and a cat, and will leave there June 1 for New York city, under a wager to reach there in 100 days. Kuehn claims he can make forty miles a day most of the way, using one bloodhound alternately to draw him in the cart. He will cross through Northwest Territory, entering the United States in the bad lands of North Dakota. The bloodhounds weigh 135 pounds each.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 7.—The Spencer block, one of the largest business buildings of the city, collapsed this morning. No body was injured.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The secretary of state has received a dispatch from the minister to Nicaragua stating that the consular at Greytown reported the landing of 50 men from the British ship to preserve order at Bluefields.

Boston, Mass., March 7.—While about to enter the mayor's office at the city hall this noon, a fireman's cart was fired upon five times by one Doonan, and wounded in the leg. He is seriously hurt.

"A little blower" This may lead to serious illness. Get a box of Bealy's Liver Lozenges at once. 25 cents at druggists.

Everything depends upon the one word JOHNSTON'S

If you get Fluid Beef without the Johnston's you will be sadly disappointed. The only Fluid Beef you can depend on to impart strength is

Johnston's Fluid Beef

Take No Other.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co. Montreal.

good season for cattle men in the Okanagan. Hardly a single rancher has lost hoof, and the feed seems to be held out well.

The Vernon police commissioners have notified the hotel keepers that the law relating to supplying liquor to intoxicated persons will be strictly enforced.

J. B. Williams, mate of the ss. Abernethy, returned from the coast last week, while in Victoria he passed the examination for a captain's certificate.

The hockey match which took place on long lake last Thursday between Vancouver and Enderby resulted in a