Visitor.—Rear Admiral Kautz, command of the Pacific divi- ed in the city yesterday. He nied by Mrs. Kautz and Flag L. M. Garrett, of the U.S.S. Admiral's flagship. The Iowa nt at Port Angeles, but is ex- visit Esquimalt on Friday.

DIED.

—At Mazatlan, Mexico, June 22, rial fever, Captain Luke Mc- a native of Halifax, N. S., and y a resident of Victoria, aged e.

—At St. Joseph's hospital, on d inst., Edward Madigan, a na- Ireland, aged 70 years.

AND REGISTRY ACT.

matter of an application for a of the Certificate of Title to ree (3) range four (4) Somenos

is hereby given that it is my in- the expiration of one month first publication hereof to issue of the Certificates of Title to lands issued to the Lord Bishop bia on 17th June, 1874, and to Drinkwater on the 9th November, numbered 1010a and 1790a, res.

S. Y. WOOTTON, istry Office, Registrar-General oria, B. C., 12th day of July, 1900.

ICATE OF THE REGISTRA- N OF AN EXTRA-PRO- VINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies' Act, 1897."

Copper Mining Company, Ltd." by certify that I have this day d the "Monitor Copper Mining , Limited," as an Extra-Provin- pany under the "Companies' 7," to carry out or effect all or he objects hereinafter set forth the legislative authority of the re of British Columbia extends. ead office of the company is situ- he city of Jersey City, county of U.S.A.

mount of the capital of the com- $50,000, divided into 500 shares each.

ead office of the company in this is situate at Alberni, and Geo. nald, engineer, not empowered to transfer stock, whose address is aforesaid, is the attorney for the y.

bjects for which the company has tablished are:

rry on the mining and shipping of d minerals of all descriptions; al- erection of smelters for the reduc- all minerals and the process of and reduction of all minerals the selling of the product of such s and of such mines hereinbefore ned; the shipping and freighting of h product and smelting hereinbe- ated; the acquisition of timber f all kinds and the cutting of same e preparation of same for market, the selling and freighting of same to rkets available; also the buying lling mineral lands, timber lands, properties and such other privilege t thereto; also to act as agents for e of all such commodities as have umerated hereinbefore, either di- or on commission, also for the pur- and privilege of advancing moneys signments of the above commodi- umerated, as agents or as prin- and to do such acts as are inci- hereto; also for the purpose and the ge of carrying on a general or l merchandise store at or near and elsewhere; also for the pur- of and the privilege of operating a portation company for the purpose ting ores, lumber and all merchan- which may arise from and be inci- to the industries hereinbefore enum- , or boats propelled by any power may be used for the purpose of lling any craft for freight and pas- rs or either; also for the purpose the privilege of creating, operating carrying on a water power for min- or any other purpose, and the de- ment of electrical power for mining y other purpose; also for damming for the above purpose and for r supply in general; also for the lege of building waggon roads, tram- , or providing transportation facili- such as are incident to the above oses in general or for other lawful poses.

ven under my hand and seal of of at Victoria, province of British Co- bia, this 3rd day of July, one thous- nine hundred.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

ERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

chard III Mineral Claim, situate in the oria Mining Division of Chemainus rict.

here located:—At Mount Sicker.

ke notice that I, Lenora Richards, rn as Mrs. S. A. Richards, Free Miners ificate No. 48933B, intend, sixty days the date hereof, to apply to the Min- Recorder for a Certificate of Improve- ts, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown nt of the above claim.

d further take notice that action, un- section 37, must be commenced before issuance of such Certificate of Improve- ted this 14th day of June, A. D. 1900. ts.

NOTICE.

ey City mineral claim, situate in the toria Mining Division.

here located:—Mt. Sicker, Chemainus strict.

ake Notice that we, A. Wasson and E. McKee, Free Miners' Certificates Nos. 900b and 48,901b, intend, sixty days m the date hereof, to apply to the Min- Recorder for a Certificate of Improve- nts, for the purpose of obtaining a own Grant of the above claim.

nd further take notice that action, under tion 37, must be commenced before the uance of such Certificate of Improve- nts.

Dated this 4th day of July, A.D., 1900.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for 1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

FREE TO WOMEN

I will send to any lady a receipt for painful or delayed periods. It will relieve in 2 to 5 days. Absolutely harmless.

MRS. MORTON, 27 W. Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Provincial Legislature

The Fraser River Strike One of the Chief Topics of Discussion.

Mr. McInnes Introduces His Labor Bill—Chinese Restriction.

So soon as prayers were over in the legislature yesterday, Mr. Ralph Smith moved the adjournment of the house in order to bring to its notice the state of affairs existing at Steveston. This matter would have come up in due time, as the member for Nanaimo City had several questions on the paper for the day regarding the sending of special police officers to the Fraser river, but the fact that the volunteer soldiery of Vancouver and New Westminster are now occupying Steveston gave, if possible, a more serious aspect to the trouble, and, as Mr. Speaker Booth decided, justified its being treated in the assembly after this more unusual fashion. The debate was very thorough-going, a dozen of the members taking part in it, and all sides and shades of opinion upon the subject receiving careful and withal most moderate expression.

Mr. Smith, in introducing the subject, represented it very ably from a labor standpoint. Hon. Mr. Turner and Mr. Kidd, who are both interested in the salmon-packing industry, may be said to have spoken to the question from the canners' standpoint. The position assumed by the administration in the premises was well set forth by Attorney-General Eberts and the Hon. Mr. McBride, while Messrs. Smith Curtis and Oliver, with Mr. Gilmour handled the matter from the point of view of the opposition. The fourth member from Vancouver was almost the sole speaker attempting to make capital out of the matter, all the others approaching it as a grave business question, practically outside of the sphere of party politics. The leader of the opposition took no part in the debate.

After a spirited retort directed at Mr. Joseph Martin, who had endeavored to show that Mr. Smith was not in order in introducing the matter at that stage of the sitting, the member for Nanaimo at once plunged into the matter. At the present time the situation at Steveston was a most serious one. The government had assured the house that they were giving the matter every consideration. He had several questions coming up to-day concerning their policy in sending over a number of special policemen, but now the matter was much further complicated by the fact that hundreds of armed soldiery now surrounded this most important industry. These were there, it was said, to protect the industry from the trades unionists. And while no one more than himself repudiated all sympathy with lawlessness, yet he could not but deplore the fact that all over the land the story had now gone forth that a recourse to the military had been necessary, much to the odium of the fair name of this fair province. He would ask the government whether it were not yet possible for them to interfere and alleviate the most unfortunate conditions now prevailing there.

From what he could learn, too, he was assured that there was absolutely no good reason for this calling out of the troops. The reports in the morning's paper had shown how much it was resented by the people of that district, whose remarks that "if blood must flow, let the militia be the first to shed it," were in perfect accord with the modern tion of the stand that the strikers were taking. This most extreme step had been taken when there was but a single instance of intimidation before the authorities, and a single instance of wrong-doing could not reasonably warrant it. As a matter of fact, the extremity reached was all to help but one side of the dispute. It helped out the canners and it helped out the Japs. He was desirous to learn from the government, in order that both the house and the country might be informed whether sufficient reasons could be found for a step such as this, which, as all knew, was the last resort under any circumstances. If such could be found, he would be the last to refuse to acknowledge it, and would give his endorsations to such proceedings for the sake of the peace and protection which they might afford. But he was forced to believe that the fishermen had done nothing to merit such extreme action, and so far as he could see, the only result of such intervention was to hand over the fishries of the rivers to the thousands of Japs, and drive the honest native toilers out of the industry. Beyond that it only played into the hands of the canners.

But it was a shame that there was nothing to resort to except the militia. He did not wish to embarrass the government, but he thought they should be in a position to call all parties together and settle such disputes as this. Only the opposite results could issue from overawing the laborers by force of arms. These men had the right to combine, the right to object and to remonstrate and use all fair means to induce men to join in not taking such prices which they held to be out of reason, and until they went beyond their right, armed interference was nothing short of an outrage.

The matter hinged upon the provocation, and if the government were unable to give sufficient reasons for the sending over of the specials, and if good warrant was not found for the presence of the soldiery, he urged that the house should use its influence towards the withdrawal of these forces.

He was happy to learn that the government had tried to secure a settlement of the dispute, but it pointed much against the fairness of the canners that they had refused this offer of mediation, and he would say the same of the men if it were true that they also had refused it. Both sides having thus declared against arbitration, he held it all the more necessary that in the public interests a compulsory law of arbitration and conciliation should be embodied in the statute book.

Hon. Mr. McBride followed. Coming from a riding adjoining that in which the trouble raged, he took a great deal of personal interest in it. Overtures had been made to the government to interfere, but it was a well known fact that unless these overtures were strongly made any consequent interference was most likely to be futile. The canners had made representations to the government, and when it appeared that both private property and the public peace were likely to be endangered the provincial officer had been empowered to secure the service of special policemen. The strikers, however, had kept well within the law, but when last week's report had grown very serious, the government saw fit to send him over there. He had gone and happily, had found it most quiet and orderly and no deposition apparent towards law breaking. The press reports of instances of intimidation had been corroborated by the police officers, and there was little doubt but that if at that time the government had sent over a large force, it might have aggravated the matter. The government of the day had been careful, however, to stand aloft from committing itself to either side of the trouble, and of course had nothing to do with the calling out of the militia. This stand of the government had since been justified by the fact that there had been no outbreaks of lawlessness. The question was a very serious one, indeed, as this great industry largely affected other businesses, not only of the province generally, but especially many in New Westminster and other interested places. The Dominion government had a commissioner on the ground, Mr. Bremner, but he had been very late in arriving, otherwise his efforts had, perhaps, been more successful in effecting a settlement. The fact that the Dominion government received so great a revenue from the licenses for fishing should place the onus of the peace of the district. This he considered was their first duty. There had been but few overt acts of violence, but the river was regularly patrolled by the fishermen, and with so many men combining there had been a great deal of unrest.

Regarding the calling out of the 210 soldiers, the government knew nothing but the general report. The facts under which the Justices of the Peace acted were not in their possession, nor were they before the house, so that it would not be right to prejudge matters. The canners might have required the protection, but the fishermen should be protected as well. Regarding the cry of "arbitrate," why not arbitrate everything? Besides, the government cannot provide compulsory arbitration within 20 hours. He might be quite justified in asking the gentleman opposite why this was not provided for at the session of 1899. So far as he personally was concerned, if a man wanted to go on a strike he did not believe in stopping him by a statute.

On a remark from Mr. McInnes, the attorney-general promised to bring down all the communications his department had concerning the matter.

Mr. Green then took the floor for a few minutes in defence of Mr. Bremner, the Dominion labor commissioner. He was a good man, well fitted for the office, he considered, and was doing all he could to improve matters. He was an unassuming man withal, though that did not make many noisier men any better than he.

Lest anyone should construe his remarks into a reflection upon Mr. Bremner, the Hon. Mr. McBride then stated that such an intention was farthest from his mind.

Hon. Mr. Turner then took up the question. From his interests he was able to approach it from a canner's standpoint. Some of the gentlemen opposite were advocating compulsory arbitration and anything that would save the country from such disasters as this was to be gladly welcomed, but how could it be enforced? If an award went against the canners of course it could be, but if against the men, how could they be forced to fish? Such a scheme seemed to him very one-sided. The canners would have to pay in either case.

The real reason for the trouble, he considered, was in the hands of the Dominion government, and lay in the great increase of licenses issued. Eight thousand men were trying to fish where there was room for half that number. With a good run these 8,000 would take far more fish than the canneries could handle. Even with but 1,600 boats fish had been thrown away in great numbers. The consequence of so many fishing was that in order to make as much as they used to do the price for fish must be twice as big and so boats taking but 160 fish would still make $40 in a day. The theory that if you pay better wages you get a higher price did not work in packing salmon on the Fraser. Alaska and Oregon put up such big packs that they controlled the market. Besides this the canners had had two bad years lately and so could not afford to trifle with margins. There was no doubt that before the militia arrived on the river there had been intimidation. Both whites and Japs had been afraid to go out. The Japs had come there through the Dominion government, too, which was the same government that licensed them to do the fishing.

Mr. Kidd followed. He resided there and had seen the trouble grow. It had arisen gradually, but had reached so high a pitch when intervention had been offered that it could not avail. He was slightly interested in a cannery himself, and so knew a little more about it. The prejudice against the Japs had caused part of the trouble. There had been no canners' union until this year, and the fishermen had made the mistake of thinking that this was a combine against them. Instead of that it was rather a protection and had been made to secure a uniform price for fish. There may have been mistakes on both sides. Perhaps if the canners had put a minimum price on fish a little earlier the trouble would not have made such headway. He knew the justices well. Mr. Wilkinson was reeve of the municipality. Mr. Hunt had for long had a store at Steveston, and so his interest was wrapped up in the fishermen, and Mr. Whitesides, a foreman, was also an excellent man. He thought until they knew what they were talking about it would show wisdom to suppress opinions. He had seen a press report about the Japs being armed. If this were true it was a serious matter—one which the government should investigate, and the men should be disarmed. There was no doubt, too, that intimidation reigned. He himself knew white men, good fishermen, who were afraid to go out. There could be no question about this matter in spite of what anyone might say. He hoped that a satisfactory settlement was at hand.

Mr. Pooley considered that Mr. Ralph Smith had done well in bringing the matter up. He would not blame the justices. They had acted in the cause of law and order, and the success of their deed had quite justified its sort. It was easy to lock the door after the horse was stolen, and no one could wish to see harm done before the soldiers had been called in. They were now there, and the fishing was going on, and hot-heads were being prevented from carrying out their threats. He had read the press reports and as these had gone uncontradicted they must have stated the facts fairly, and probably bloodshed had been prevented by the presence of the military. The justices were not answerable to this house, which was perhaps a good thing. They had acted under the Dominion statutes.

This remark was criticized by Mr. Smith Curtis, who held that as the justices of the peace were appointed by this government they were rightly amenable to it. Mr. Curtis then pointed out that the government speakers had differed in some points, and held that the fault lay either with the justices of the peace or the government. He considered that the militia had been called out merely to give employment to 2,000 Japs. He still urged that the government should interfere and after that bring in a compulsory arbitration bill.

The debate closed with some trifling cross-firing between Messrs. Martin, Curtis and McPhillips, each speaking at cross purposes to the other. It lasted about two hours.

Mr. McInnes introduced his labor bill, of which notice had been given on the first day of the session. By it the eight-hour day is reaffirmed for metalliferous mining and its principles extended to coal mining and government works. In some 40 different callings the bill also applies a reading test similar to that of the Natal Act, with, however, a very far-reaching limitation to its application. The chief sections run as follows:

3. No labor shall be employed for more than eight hours in every twenty-four hours in any mine below ground, or on or about any government work. This section shall not apply to any person engaged in saving life, relieving suffering, preventing serious loss to property or in cases of emergency arising in the natural course of events; nor shall this section apply to or effect any government work which has been contracted for at the time of the passing of this act.

4. No person shall be employed on or about any of the works, industries, places or matters enumerated in Schedule "A" to this act, who is unable to read in an European language this act, and all the Dominion and Provincial statutes, municipal by-laws, and public and private rules and regulations by which such works, industries, places or matters are authorized, licensed, housed, affected, regulated or controlled. This section shall not apply to or effect in any way any person who is on the register of voters in any electoral district for the legislative assembly in British Columbia, any full-blooded Indian, or any person of full Caucasian blood.

Penalty.

5. Any person or laborer who works in contravention of Sections 3 and 4 of this act, and any employer who employs such person or laborer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $20 and not less than $5 for each and every day such person or laborer works, to be recoverable upon the complaint of any person under the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act, a moiety of which penalty shall belong to the complainant.

Enforcement.

6. Section 4 of this act shall not come into force until the 1st day of January, 1901.

Schedule "A"—Mine, logging camp, fruit cannery, sewer, printing house, lumber mill, fish cannery, road, railroad track, clearing land, factory, fishing, dyke, tunnel, building, construction, shingle mill, brewery, ditch, wharf, freight shed, foundry, laundry, garden, store, slaughter house, government work, warehouse, electric works, livery, dwelling house, tailor shop, saloon, roundhouse, gas works, stable, hotel, butcher shop, quarry, machine shop, waterworks, farm or boarding house.

That handy annual, the Songhees reserve question, was then brought up by Mr. Helmcken, who moved the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this house, it is desirable that steps be taken to obtain the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve."

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Helmcken reminded the house of all the information to be had in the correspondence of 1897 and the report of Mr. McKenna. There was no need for him to go over it all again, as he believed that the matter would receive the attention of the government. Since then, however, no steps had been taken and no further correspondence exchanged.

Mr. Brown also spoke to the motion, and traced the story of this reserve. It had not the common origin of such tracts, but was a distinct gift from Sir James Douglas to certain Indians and their children, as although over it, as over other Indian lands, the Dominion government acted as trustees. The Songhees Indians, however, had the undertaking of the province in this matter, and a bargain having been made, and made by the public, he believed that such a bargain should be carried out to the letter.

The motion was then put and carried.

The New Westminster Relief bill was then introduced by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and duly signed.

Mr. Green introduced the Small Debts Relief bill, and on explaining its import said the bill was up before last winter and received its first reading.

The Small Debts Court bill was again taken up in committee, and after a small amendment laid over for further consideration.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The lists of members appointed to the various committees are as follows:

Public Accounts.—Messrs. Hunter, Hall, Hayward, Brown and Martin.

Private Bills and Standing Orders.—Messrs. Helmcken, Clifford, Tatlow, A. W. Smith, Gilmour, Brown and Curtis.

Railways.—Messrs. Pooley, Mounce, Hunter, Kidd, McPhillips, Murphy, Fulton, Garden, Rogers, Curtis, Brewn, McInnes, Oliver, Gilmour, E. C. Smith, Munro and Martin.

Mining.—Messrs. A. W. Smith, Green, Ralph Smith, Neill, Rogers, Taylor, Dickie, Ellison, Curtis, McInnes, Munro, Stables, E. C. Smith, Martin and Gilmour.

Printing.—Messrs. Hall, Murphy, Kidd, Brown and McInnes.

MOTIONS.

On Monday next Mr. Tatlow will move:

Resolved, that after repeated resolutions and addresses of this assembly, the government of Canada in 1885 introduced and carried an act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada, the principal provisions of said act being:

A poll tax, on landing, of fifty dollars. No vessel to carry more than one Chinese to every fifty tons of its tonnage. Every Chinese person who wished to leave Canada, with the intention of returning thereto, on giving notive of such intention to the controller at the port or place whence he proposed to sail or depart, and surrendering to the said officer his certificate of entry or of residence, to receive in lieu thereof, on payment of a fee of one dollar, a certificate of leave to depart and return. That in 1887 this act was amended and improved by the parliament of Canada. That in 1892 the act was further amended. That after experience the act of 1885 was found to be ineffective for the purposes intended. That in 1896, during the general elections for the Dominion parliament, the present Prime Minister of Canada, the then leader of the opposition in the House of Commons of Canada, gave an assurance in the following telegram, which was immediately published at public meetings and in the press of this province:

"Montreal, May 25th, 1896.

"Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the East; views of the Liberals in the West will prevail with me.

(Signed) "WILFRID LAURIER."

That, until the year 1900, no action was taken by the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier to meet the views of the Liberals of the West, who, in common with the majority of the people, were alarmed by the growing and ever increasing injury due to the steady influx of the Chinese into British Columbia. That legislation of this province, intended to ameliorate to some extent the condition of labor other than that of the Mongolian race, has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General, on the advice of the present Dominion government.

This house in 1897 resolved "That an humble address be presented by this house to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion government to take in to consideration the desirability of increasing the per capita tax on Chinese coming into the Dominion, and urging that, in the opinion of this house, three-fourths of all moneys received in British Columbia ports from this present tax, or (if such tax be increased) three-fourths of such revenue so increased, should be paid to this province, as the chief injury from the presence of the Chinese is sustained by the province and not by the Dominion."

That this house has learned with deep regret that, instead of adopting an effective measure of protection against Chinese immigration, the Canadian parliament has this year adopted what is, under the circumstances, a purely revenue bill, known as "The Chinese Immigration Act, 1900," the chief provisions of which are to increase the per capita tax on Chinese coming into the Dominion from $50 to $100, and that one-fourth part of the net proceeds of all taxes paid by Chinese immigrants shall be paid to that province wherein they are collected. That an humble address be presented by this house to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to advise His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada that this house is of opinion that the "Chinese Immigration Act, 1900," is unsatisfactory, disappointing, and wholly fails to meet the exigencies of the situation.

On Friday Mr. Rogers will move for copies of correspondence and tenders in connection with the contract for keeping open for travel that portion of the Cariboo trunk road between Cottonwood and Barkerville during the winter season of 1899-1900.

QUESTIONS.

On Friday Mr. Garden will ask:

Whether the government will at an early date take into consideration the desirability of conveying to the city of Vancouver all of the rights vested in the government to the tidal flats and foreshore of False creek, and that part of Coal Harbor lying west of the Park bridge.

On Monday Mr. Tatlow will ask:

Is a suit now pending between the Dominion government and the Provincial government as to ownership of Stanley Park, or any part thereof, and would the Provincial government entertain favorably a proposition to convey its rights to the city of Vancouver in trust for park purposes?

ANSWERS.

The Hon. the Premier answered Mr. Oliver's questions as follows:

What was the cost of the survey made of the Serpentine river, Delta riding? Answer—$1,187.40.

What was the object of said survey? Answer—No reason given.

At whose request was said survey made? Answer—Mr. T. Forster.

What instructions were given to the engineer? Answer—No answer. The work was done in 1899.

Also the question of Mr. J. C. Brown as follows:

Is it the intention of the government to allow the usual fees to be exacted in respect of private bills on which fees were paid at last session, and which, owing to the prorogation of the house before the business of the session was concluded, may be re-introduced during the present session? Answer—It is the intention of the government to refund any fees that may have been paid on any private bills last session.

GALLERY NOTES.

J. T. Robinson, secretary of the Kamloops Agricultural Society, is in town, having come down to interview the government regarding the grant in aid of that popular autumn show. Mr. Robinson will be introduced by the member for the Kemloops division, Mr. Fred. J. Fulton, with whom several of the members from the neighboring ridings will join in pressing for an assurance of substantial assistance.

The private bills committee will meet this morning and consider the following undermentioned petitions:

1 The Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company.

2. The Vancouver, Northern & Yukon Railway Company.

4. The Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company.

7. The Vancouver & Westminster Railway Company.

12. The Western Telephone & Telegraph Company.

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A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

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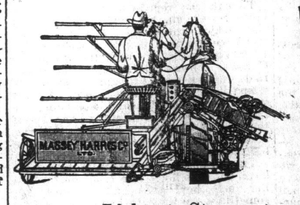

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Pink ..... Two Star
Gold ..... Three Star

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

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