lly)they refused to allow opium to made a part of their agreement. If foreigners would remain neutral w (the rebels) would open up the ole country to foreign trade, they uld even adopt the Christian documents of the country to they would rice. ould even adopt the Christian docines, but—opium, no, they would right exclude that. This sealed their te. Could we, after fighting over a larter of a century, and having only st succeeded in forcing the Tartars agree to admit opium on the same as other goods, 5 per cent. admirisipe up the struggle? give up the struggle?

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Chimese force, that had been and commanded by General an American, noted for his skill bravery. Assisted by some splen-officers, the Anglo-Chinese force, officers, the Anglo-Chinese lotter, on Ward and these officers, condition in every fight, and gained the "Ever-victorious army." I was mand of a vessel fighting for the ese, when General Gordon was a nese, when General Gordon was a sol boy; and I lived more years in at than Lord (then Colonel) Wolvy did months, and with all due trence to the opinion of a skilled ier (who evidently sees through a somewhat obscured, perhaps with m smoke) I am of the opinion that world is not likely to suffer from Chinese warriors; but there is a trant of the world suffering now part of the world suffering now the deleterious Chinese coolie, sent

our Imperial government to carry spread that blessed Christian ag"Heaven's Light." the point of the bayonet, with the At the point of the bayonet, with the rifle, with the Armstrong guns, handled by men, and commanded by officers, each and all paid for by labor—suffering labor—we forced not only opium down the throats of the Chinese and the Tartars, but we forced them to legalize coolie emigration, that they may, with their accursed habits, poison many thousands of the human family in other parts of the world. In addition to China, where millions are poisoned yearly, India, Ceylon, Burmah, Arraean, throughout Cochin-China, New Zealand, the whole of the Indian Archipelago, and Polynesia, Tasmania, Austral Zealand, the whole of the Indian Archi-pelago, and Polynesia, Tasmania, Avs-tralia, Africa, West Indies, South Am-erica, Mexico suffer likewise. And New York alone is credited with 100,-100 opium smokers. California, Oregon and Washington, and all along the Can-adian border line is poisoned by rhis ling. Thousands are starving in the linited Kingdom, the docks in England nited Kingdom, the docks in England crowded with unemployed. Tea

tes crowded with unemployed. Tea tes from China are, steam, via Suez unal, 15s. to 17. per ton. Calcutta, 5s.: Bombay, 13s.: outward rates no otter. Why is this? Opium, opium, Heaven's Light!" That a few, very ow, may live a life of luxury, millions

we do not stop smuggling Chinese opium into their territory. I am fighting the battles of our neighbors, who are strong enough to take of themselves, but simply pointing out to our people, many of whom are now suffering through the ignorance, or maladministration of fish, rum, oleo-saccharum, and would—be depotism and its tools.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FREE COOLIE EMIGRATION Immediately after the war (?) our Imperial government, having in view the necessity of good agents in the difent parts of the world, established t Canton and among coolies emigration offices. (A gentleman who had charge of the army establishment is now a resident of British Columbia, and no loubt will verify my statement.) From Canton over 5000 were sent off; from Amoy over 2500. This started the ball colling. British, French, Portuguese, and divers others started coolie emigraion bureaus from their own standpoint slavery. Barracoons were established t Swatow, Macao, and several other laces. Quite a trade was carried on in human beings. The poor creatures thus bought are now in different parts the world working the demoralization of those amongst whom they are

Myself and family are now trying to nild up a home in British Columbia, and my bounden duty to them, and to our race demands that my experience should be made public, that all may have an idea of the importance of this juestion, and to make known their vishes through the ballot box.
Earl Derby, February 18th, 1892, dis-

cussing the project of immigration, said that he did not deny, or doubt the right every state to exclude immigrants if deems their coming a source of daner, or even of serious inconvenience to its citizens. Here we have the views of of our ablest men. We have the right and the power, if we so determine, to stop all Chinese or other Asiatic immigrants, and if it is the wish that our children should not be compelled to compete with the Asiatic it is our duty to stop such immigration. It is as well to bear in mind that our Imperial government cannot, our Dominion government will not, and our present provincial government is too much interested in its own selfish schemes to wish for any

There was a great outery about the cruelty of Russia in turning all the Jews out of the country. The fact is this race has such a hold of the poor that the Russian government was acually compelled to exercise severe measares to protect its people; they were in a state of slavery; their crops, cattle and everything they possessed were mortgaged to these Jews. In some only a few roubles were advanced n a few bottles of vodka. This debt ntinued to grow, no matter what was paid. Our people should have like protection against the Asiatics. What with the boddlers and the C.P.R. on one side and maladministration on the other, tish Columbia has as much chance life as a lamb would have in the ls of a boa constrictor. The ballot x only is our redemption. ow, Mr. Editor, I beg of you in

umanity's cause to:
'Help your worn and weary brother, Pulling hard against the stream.'

CHAPTER XXIV.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS. Look, look friends, at the wreck of that fine ship,—British Columbia. Look at her lying with her yards aback, with fair wind blowing. See her sails tattered and torn; holes everywhere; ther rigging all adrift and chafing; her braces and running gear all hanging loose. Look at all the dirty yellow ment will be preflags with black letters. At the fore

a pennant inscribed: "Heaven's Light"; below that is cholera, dysentery, smallpox, leprosy and several others. At the main, "Slave Labor;" below, "Tsengs Forever," "Glorious Parasite Transmitter," Civilizer" and others. At the mizzen, "Poison Depot of the Pacific," "Depopulator," "Slow but Sure," and others. At the peak the executive flag that has now waved for years, "By and for Our Friends." At the helm stands Captain Davie with his flag, that precious relic of barbarism, "Order in Council," at his side. Officer Baker with his flag "Oleo-Saocharum" At the mainmast stands Officer Vernon with a pennant inscribed: "Heaven's Light" with his flag "Oleo-Saccharum." At the mainmast stands Officer Vernon with his flag, "Licensed to Sell Rum." On the forecastle stands Purser Turner with his flag, "Fish and Slave Labor." The crew are taking care of the cargo at each hatchway; the sides of the poor ship are stuck over with leeches extracting the ship's life's blood. At the bows Chinese slave labor is walking on hourd

Chinese slave labor is walking on board over a shoal of salmons' backs. At the stern white labor is leaving by jumping over Uncle Sam's fence. Officers are in caucus.

D.—I say, T.; let us try and go ahead a little or we shall be on the rocks.

T.—We cannot go ahead; it might reduce our profits on fish.

D.—We must try and stop our white labor from going over to Uncle Sam. Speak to them, V.

V.—I say, my friends, do not leave, there is plenty of land you can have on.

there is plenty of land you can have on the Peace river. Can also recommend our rye."
Labor (chorus)—Rats! keep it for the Crofters.

D.—Speak to them B.
B.—Dear friends, do not leave us.
With God's help and my oleo-saccharum there will be nothing to complain of.
Labor (forte) —Rats! Look at your flags.
D.—My dear friends, are you deter-

Labor—Yes, we cannot find work.
D.—Then let me advise you to take advantage of our present cheap rates for vaccination. A large discount is made on job lots.

Labor (fartissimo)—Rate!

Labor (fortissimo)—Rats!
D.—I say, B., look at all those immigrants going over to Uncle Sam, try and get them to come on board our ship. B .- Walk this way, my friends. this ship you will get a most liberal supply of oleo-saccharum free of all charge.
Immigrants—Rats! Apply it to the

Kootenay canal.

B.—Rats—rats, the colloquialism of some barbaric race, I suppose. Will look up my idioticon.

Listen, listen friends, what is that noise we hear in the distance, those shouts of joy, the cheering, cheer after cheer? "The wolves have preyed; and

few, may live a life of luxury, millions shall suffer and die.

Victoria is the depot for this poison, where it is admitted at \$1 per pound duty, prepared and smuggled into our neighbor's territory, encouraged by our Heaven-guided executive. Have we any right to expect anything but retaliation? That which is morally wrong cannot be politically right. Who are the sufferers now? The poor laborer, the workman, the tradesman, the merchant, and the manufacturer, for labor is the foundation of the whole. Who are the gainers, the benefited? The hyprocrite, the Pharisee, and the tyrut.

The question for our people to consider is, how long may we expect these sixty millions of our next door neighbors have been expending millions (forced expenditure) in building a fleet. Some of these vessels will very shortly be having a little gun practice on Victoria. Moral, don't build government buildings if we do not stop smuggling Chinese and opium into their territory. I am like that bright thing coming in view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light, strong, clean and seaworthy. Everything about her is shipshape. Her sides are clean, the leeches have been swept off, but look, friends, at her flags, her beautiful flags. At the fore her penbautiful flags. At the flags, will look: the gentle day dapples the dawning east with spots of gray."

What is that bright thing coming in view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light, strong, clean and seaworthy. Everything about her is shipshape. Her sides are clean, the rischert beautiful flags. At the flags, her beautiful flags. At the flags, will be leeches have been swept off, but look; fleen and seaworthy. Everything about her is shipshape. Her sides are clean, the view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light trought view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light the yea look, the gentle day dapples the dawning east with spots of gray."

What is that bright thing coming in view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light, strong, along and sowethy know thing about

the salmon are swimming with the ship and immigrants are going on board from all sides, there is just a faint line of slave labor leaving with their tails on end. Hear what they say: "Truly Wic-

tolio and British Columbia no good place just now for Chinaman."

I have finished, my friends; our ship is safe in port; with honesty and economy she will soon come to the fore. We are now friends with our neighbors and the respect and kindness we show is fully reciprocated. To the Majesty of the People now and

forever! Moresby Island, April, 1893.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

British Columbia Cases-Lord Stanley' Preparations.

Ottawa, May 1.—In the supreme court to-day in the case of Davis vs-McMillan the appeal was allowed with costs. This was an action against Sheriff McMillan, of Victoria, to recover the value of goods sold by him under execution. The court of first instance gave judgment for \$9161. That judgment was reversed by the full bench of the supreme court of the province. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of Canada, and to-day the appeal was allowed and the former judgment, granting \$9161 damages against the sheriff, was restored. The case of McArthur against McDowall, M.P. for Saskatchewan, to recover on a promissory note of \$5000 given by McDowall to one Joseph Knowles for accommodation, was dismissed with costs, Justices Strong and Taschereau dissenting. McDowall was successful in the lower courts of the territories.

The court adjourned after giving several judgments in Ontario and Quebec cases and will meet to-morrow for hearing appeals set down for the May term. Lord Stanley to-day gave notice to his servants at Rideau Hall that their services would not be required after to-day, at the same time giving them three months' pay. To some of them he said that he would recommend them to his successor. It is expected Lord Stanley will leave for good about the 1st August. He will shortly go fishing down the St. Lawrence.

Rearcity of Hogs.

Hogs ought to bring good prices this year. The decrease in the total number of hogs for the kingdom of Great Britain this year is over 1,000,000. The shortage in Ireland is estimated at 1,200,000 head. The abnormally high price of bacon and pork, as contrasted with other meats, vill, it is thought, greatly stimulate hog breeding. It is a noteworthy fact, well worth the consideration of American farmers, that the hog products that command the highest price in the English markets come from countries that are not noted for the production of corn, viz.: England, Ireland and Denmark. The quality and consequent high price of English, Irish and Danish bacon is due, first, to the feeding of the hog, and second, to the manner of curing. The best quality of bacon is produced by feeding barley, rye, wheat and peas, boiled potatoes, skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey. The hogs should range in weight from 180 to 220 pounds, and should be long and lean, with well-developed hams, and the fat on the back should not exceed one and a half inches in thickness. The shoulders, sides and hams are cured in one piece. The overfat, corn-fed hog does not bring the highest price. By attention to these requisites the Danish farmers have increased their sales of bacon in England from 4,000,000 pounds in 1881 to about 200,000,000 pounds in 1892, and the price has steadily increased.

Mayor Durocher will be asked to welcome the delegates who will go to Otta-wa to attend the Liberal convention on June 20th. Over a thousand delegates are expected.

The firm of William Darling & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, Montre-al, have suspended payment. A state-ment will be presented to a meeting of

THE UPPER COUNTRY.

Business Brisk in All Lines-Active Mining Operations-Fine Weather. (Golden Era.)

The Kicking Horse river is rising rapidly. It is about time the sanitary regula-tions were carried sinto effect here.

The Golden annual race meeting will be held on Monday and Tuesday, June 5th and 6th.

The usual number of men will be put on trail and other improvements in the district shortly. The fishing in the Columbia is very good. Some fine trout and ling have been taken from there this week.

(Kootenay Star.) The Kootenay Star will be enlarged this month on acount of the increase in

J. C. Wagner and two American capitalists who have bonded his claims for \$40,000, went over to look at the Wagner group last Tuesday. The farmers around Salmon Arm are

utilizing the present delightful weather for all it is worth, and seeding and planting is in full swing. Mr. J. M. Kellie, M. P. P. for West Kootenay, will go into the Lardean and Fish Creek mining districts and develop some properties he owns there. Malcolm Beaton is bringing in a pack train of 12 horses for service between Thomson's and Trout lake. A larger train than this will be needed in a week

Mr. E. F. Cassel bought a mining claim on the Great Northern ledge, in the Lardeau, last week. Tom Horne, Tom Edwards and Guy Barber are said to be the parties interested in the sale. The price to be paid is \$5000.

The mill started to work on Monday, and activity is apparent in every department. Orders are being filled as rapidly as possible, extra hands having been taken on. Large quantities are required for the buildings going up at different points down river and at Revelstoke station.

Mr. Thomson is taking down carpenters for the erection of additional buildings at Lardeau, and with the opening of the mining season the head of the Arm will be put on a busy, bustling appearance. Everybody at Trout lake, Lardeau City, Fish Creek and Thom-son's Landing is in good health.

It is said that some of the mining capitalists stopping at the Landing bave been figuring on erecting large sampling works at the mouth of the Intaichukok Creek, near Lardeau, where there are falls sufficient to run any amount of machinery. These falls are about 300 vards from the hotel.

The weather has been everything that can be desired during the week, and the snow has completely disappeared except on the mountains. The river is fast rising, and in all probability will attain its highest point much earlier than last year. The steamers Lytton and Co-lumbia have not yet put in an appear-ance, but we are informed the water is quite high enough for them.

Work on the Revelstoke and Arrow Work on the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway will commence next Wednesday, when J. T. Nault's outfit will start at this end clearing the right of way. About 30 men will be employed by Mr. Nault, who has been in town for a week past. Close upon his heels will follow the work of grading and tracklaying. There are no grades of any importance, and, barring accidents and unforseen obstacles, the road will be in unforseen obstacles, the road will be in operation before snow flies. Work on the Nakusp and Slocan will be com-Revelstoke branch.

The placer mines at Big Bend bave been fairly remunerative during the past winter of Over \$90 was taken out in one day by three men, and good paying ground has been entered upon. The miners have met with a lot of drawbacks in the shape of slides and water, but have now everything clear for pro-fitable working. Mr. Mason, one of the owners of the Consolation Mine, has sold his share to Charles Norleans, the other partners being George Laforme and John Sweeney. Each man had a fine showing of nuggets (some of them of large size) and considerable dust. A large party will go into the Bend within the next few weeks, as soon as the trail is passable. There will be about \$1000 spent on it this year.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Mr. P. A. Barnhart, the well known C. P. R. conductor of the Pacific division, has gone to attend the convention of railway conductors as a delegate om British Columbia, which meets in Toledo, Ohio, on May 9th.

The water in the North Thomps in is rising quite rapidly, and also in the South Thompson. The small islands at the immediate junction of the rivers, which make their appearance in low water, are already submerged. Should there be continuous hot weather for a few weeks, very high water is locked for, as the snows are deep in the mountains and have been held back by cold weather.

Mr. Frank Lyonnais, the night operator for the C. P. R. at Revelstoke, arrived in Kamloops last Saturday evening, and gave a delightful surprise to the entire local staff by inviting them to attend on Sunday morning the marriage ceremony between himself and Miss Edith Vollans, one of the fairest young ladies of Revelstoke, which was solemnized at the English Church by Rev. Mr. Shildrick.

The poisoning of dogs seems to have become a regular business to some wretch in Kamloops, who always picks out the best ones to exterminate. It has now been carried on for two years, and it is high time the perpetrator should be punished for his crime. Mr. W. J. Roper lost his best dog this week, and says he is willing to pay \$250 re-ward to the party or parties who detect the culprit and convict him before a Supreme Court judge.

(The Neison Tribune.) The telephone company is changing its lines at Kaslo from the ground wire system to the metallic-circuit system. The business men of Kaslo have con-

cluded to join the South Kootenay Board of Trade, and action will be taken on their applications at a meeting to be held at Nelson on Saturday. Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs is at Kaslo making arrangements with the owners of the townsite for suitable lots on which to build an office for Mining Recorder Dennis and a lockup for Kas

lo's obstreperous residents. John B. Hogan, of Nelson, challenges any man in West Kootenay district to row a race over a mile and return course on the outlet of Kootenay lake, in any style boat, for any sum up to \$1000, the race to come off within 30 days after the signing of the articles of agreement. He prefers to meet J. W. Haskins of Revelstoke.

Articles of incorporation of the War Eagle Mining Company were recently filed in Spokane. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, divided into 50.000 shares of \$1 each. The trustees are E. J. Roberts, Austin Corbin, Geo. K. Reed and William H. Samson, all of Spokane, and A. Pugh, of St. Paul, Minn. The principal place of business is Spokane. The mines of the company are in Trail Creek district.

Eugene Callnin is in from Rover creek where he has been at work all winter, along with Simon Roy, running a cross-

pios s'isisa mous sur uo seunni insclaim in the neighborhood of Goepel's Whitewater. The ledge was struck at 135 feet, and it shows up fine. Work was suspended because of grub running out. Snow fell nearly every day during the winter, and it is now between 12 and 14 feet deep at the Whitewater mill.

Late Spokane advices are that Joe Young, the man who first discovered a practical route into the Slocan country from the lower Arrow lake, has sold the Neosho, a Hot Springs bonanza, to New York capitalists. The Neosho was purchased two years ago by a syndicate of Seattle doctors, and since they acquired it a shaft has been sunk over 100 feet and two drifts run on the ledge from and two drifts run on the ledge from the 100 foot station. The hoisting plant that was on Tenderfoot is now on the Neosho. The price Young gets for the property is said to be \$35,000.

(Vernon News.) The Stratheyre Mining company are rushing their machinery through. Three or four four-horse teams leave Penticton every fourth day.

Charcoal burning has become quite an industry in White Valley. Mr. Morand has just turned out a large pitful of an excellent quality. The wet weather continues, but with sufficient spells to permit farmers to get in their crops. Considering all the draw-backs occasioned by this unusually late

season, they are well advanced with

Mr. Commiskey, C. P. R. agent at Sicamous, is reported to be the possessor of a gold mine, which he obtained by grub-staking an old prospector who spent some time there before starting into the Kootenay

Haddican & McCuaig will work their hydraulic claim at the mouth of Rock creek this season. They refused a hand-some offer made by the Rock creek Chinamen for this ground, as they pre-fer to work the claim themselves. The trail to the Harris creek mining

camp is well under way. Captain Shorts and Mr. Jarvis are both busy on it. Two bridges are being built over Mill creek and Harris creek, and the trail has been well located. By means of this trail the transport of ore will at once commence. It will be packed out from the mine to the main road in White Valley, and from there freighted by wagon to Vernon for shipment.

THEIR PETITION.

Request of the Mainland League for a Veto of the Parliament Buildings Bill. Following is the petition adopted by the Constitutional League at Vancouver, which is to be circulated over the province for signatures and afterwards presented to the

signatures and afterwards presented to the Governor-General:—
To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G.C.B., Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley, of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, etc., etc., and to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—
May it Please Your Excellency:—
The petition of the undersigned people of British Columbia humbly sheweth:—
That all rural districts, without regard to their political leadings, are crying out for larger appropriations for work of development; ment; That the estimates submitted to the Legis-

Total Provincial Revenue....\$1,060,000 and Expenditures (in round numbers) for— Charges of Government and Maintenance, other than works

Wharves 215,000

Total Estimated Expenditure. \$1,276,000
Thus showing a deficit of \$216,000, to be made up from borrowed money, in order to carry off the ordinary work of the country. And the petition of the undersigned further showeth:—
That with full knowledge of the facts above set forth, and while protesting its inability to meet the demand of all sections of the province for larger expenditures on works of development, the Government has, by an act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of New Buildings for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature and the Public Departments," taken power to borrow the sum of six hundred thousand dollars to meet the first estimate of the dollars to meet the first estimate of the cost of the said buildings;

That the present public buildings could, with small additions, be made to serve the purposes of the province for many years to come:

That the proposed expenditure cannot be justified upon any ground of necessity or expediency, and that it will involve an addition to the debt of the province which will seriously curtail its ability to provide for necessary works of development;

That the Government has, further, promised consideration to a demand made upon That the Government has, further, promised consideration to a demand made upon the province for financial aid by the promoters of a new trans-continental railway, to be called the British Pacific Railway, and has, by a Government Act, extended the time limit of the charter of the said railway, pending consideration of said demand, the promoters asserting that said railway cannot be constructed without such aid;

aid:
That said demand is for a guarantee of interest, at four per cent. per annum, upon bonds of the said railway, to the amount of \$600,000.

And the petition of the undersigned fur-

And the petition of the undersigned lurther sheweth:—

That, owing to the rapid increase in the population of certain parts of British Columbia since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Legislative Assembly of the province has not been, for many years, representative of the people of the province: province;
That the said Assembly is non-representative to an extent entirely subversive to the principle of responsible government, as the subjoined statements from the returns of the last general election will show.

The Mainland, with 9025 registered voters, returned 17 members.

returned 17 members.

The Island, with 6535 registered voters, The Island, with 6535 registered voters, returned 16 members.

The province is divided into 18 constituencies, with a total registered vote of 15,-560. Of these voters, 12,691 are registered in seven constituencies, which elect sixteen members, and the remaining 2,869 voters are registered in eleven constituencies, which elect savantaen members:

are registered in eleven constituencies, which elect seventeen members:—
At the last general election the seven constituencies, registering 12,691 voters, returned ouly four members as supporters of the Government, while eleven small constituencies, having 2869 voters, returned sixteen Government supporters, and one of the four Government supporters elected by a large constituency having resigned before the meeting of the House, his place was supplied by an opponent of the Government;

ment;
At a meeting of the House, therefore, we had (giving each member his proportion of the votes registered in his constituency):
Nineteen members who were supporters of Government, representing 4576 registered

roters;
Fourteen members who were not supportrourteen memoers who were not supporters of Government, representing 10,984 registered voters.

And the petition of the undersigned further sheweth:—

That at various times before and since

That at various times before and since the last general election, and particularly in the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the House in January last, a measure providing for a just redistribution of representation has been promised, the words of His Honor's speech being: "The time has arrived when the altered conditions of the Province demand a change in the method of popular representation in the Legislative Assembly, and a measure of redistribution will, therefore, be submitted to you."

That this often-repeated promise has not been fulfilled.

And the petition of the undersigned further sheweth—

And the petition of the undersigned further sheweth—
That the Main and portion of British Columbia, according to the census of 1891, has an area of 366,300 square miles, whereas the Island portion embraces 16.002 square miles only; that the said Mainland portion has, therefore, the greatest need of expenditure upon works of development; that the said Mainland contributes over

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next [seas-

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide, and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTOR B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, lcw-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard met solt, sound and non crystalizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, \$5.00 per 100-pound box, \$28.0 per barrel of 700 pounds, or \$80 per ton. Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg. Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati Ohio.

PURE FERTILIZER.

To Farmers, Gardeners and the Public:

THE B. C. ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING Co.

Are prepared to fill orders in any quantity for Pure Bone Fertilizer, either Crushed, Coarse, Ground, Meal or Flour. Would also call attention to the fact that they have prepared a special Lawn Fertilizer. Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 2½, 5 and 10lb. packages. For large quantities special prices. Apply

COR. BROAD & PANDORA STS.

WORKS: CAREY ROAD.

ject most strongly to the squandering of the provincial resources in non-productive undertakings, by the vote of a non-repre-sentative House, and are now advocating the separation of the Mainland from the Island as the surest means of relief from the evils under which they suffer.

Your petitioners, therefore, having within their revers no constitutional means of re-

Your petitioners, therefore, having within their power no constitutional means of redress, pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to veto the aforesaid Parliament Buildings Construction Act, so that the same may have no force or effect until and unless it be assented to by a majority of the members of a Legislature properly representative of the people of the province.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S FAILURE.

The Celebrated Reciprocitist Assigns for the Benefit of His Creditors. New York, May 1.—Erastus Wiman,

the noted advocate of commercial reciprocity with Canada and a promoter of numerous projects more or less financially successful, and a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and many other business organizations, has joined his wife in making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Wiman, when interviewed, denied that he made an assignment. He says that being a British subject and unable as such to own land in the state of New York, his large real estate accumulations on Staten Island have hitherto been held in the name of his wife. Several weeks ago this property, worth \$1,000,000, was all conveyed by Mrs. Wiman to a trustee for the benefit of creditors, past, present or to come. In this conveyance Mr. Wiman joined. The result of the creation of this trust, he says, is to place within reach of creditors a large estate hitherto uavailable to them, and is the only foundation for the story that he has assigned. No list of Wiman's

creditors has been given out yet. Col. W. L. Strong, of the Central National Bank, said he had known for some time that Wiman was in difficulty and had such an arrangement in contemplation. He thought if he was given time by his creditors, pending an easier condition of the money market. he might be able to come out all right. It is said that probably Wiman's largest creditor was the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., but Dun's partners decline to say anything on the subject. From

other sources comes the statement that Wiman's indebtedness to the firm will reach between \$300,000 and \$400,000. This statement, however, is emphatically denied by Mr. Wiman. Further, Mr. Wiman says that the property in the trustee's hands, if properly handled, is worth \$1,000,000, or twice what he owes. The cause of Wiman's difficulties is not definitely known beyond the general statement that on a multitude of his extensive ventures stringency of the money market had a disastrous

reporter called on Robert Dun Douglas, of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., at his house this evening. Douglas said he was unable to state the exact amount Wiman owed the firm, as it could not be ascertained till they heard from all branches of the firm in the principal cities. He said Wiman left the firm about two months ago in a When somewhat unpleasant manner. asked to name the figure that would represent the money due the firm, he said it would exceed \$250,000, and would probably come nearer \$300,000.

Douglas said his firm was not going to Prosecutions at the assizes.

two-thirds of the total revenue collected within the province, and has, by the census of 1891, a population of 61,406 as against 36,767 on the Island; and that the natural resources, from the development of which the prosperity of the country must come, lie largely on the Mainland;

That, therefore, the people of the said Mainland portion of British Columbia object most strongly to the squandering of the provincial resources in non-productive to the provincial resources in non-productive. furnish him with collateral to put up

for future investments in several large projects he has under way. Mr. Wiman said he feared the widespread trouble that the failure of his affairs would effect. In a discussion recently a suggestion was made that his creditors continue the work that he had mapped out for himself. This would be done by the creditors forming a stock company to carry forward his affairs until he could once again come into

possession of means.

The failure of Erastus Wiman causes a great sensation. It is not possible to day to secure a list of creditors. Among the smaller ones are the Second National Bank and the Chemical Bank. Col. W. L. Strong, president of the former, said the total amount of Wiman's indebtedness to that bank would not exceed \$14,000 and was amply secured by collateral. He said he should not be surprised if Wiman's liabilities amounted to as much as \$1,000,000. He thought probably if he were given time by his creditors he might be able to come out all right. Col. Strong said he thought the Wimans had property more than the debts amounted to, and if not forced to realize too suddenly the unsecured creditors would all be paid in

The German Army Bill. Berlin, May 1.—When the report on the army bill was presented to the reichstag a few days ago Von Levetzow. the president, proposed that the de-bate open on Tuesday. The leaders of the different groups concurred that four days would suffice for discussion, so a week hence the fate of the bill will settled. To-day Von Caprivi caused to percolate into the lobbies information to the effect that the government would cause a second reading of the bill to be postponed, presumably because the emperor desires to be present in Berlin on the eve of the dissolution of the reichstag. Even at the last hour Chancellor Von Caprivi has, with no apparent chance of success, made fresh overtures for the support of the Centrist leader, Count von Balestrem, through Maj. Huene, another prominent member of that party. It is reported that the latter is reinforced by letters from Cardinal Ledowchowski, prefect of the propagated surging the centre party the propaganda, urging the centre party to try to come to terms with the gov-ernment on the bill. There is no doubt, however, that the Centrists are unfinching in their adhesion to existing decisions. No occult pressure can overcome the fact weighing most with the trists that the repugnance of the Catho lic electors is so strong against the bill that the members representing the party in the refchstag will certainly be punished by their constituents if they fail to observe the pledges they made.

The Custodian's Salary Troubles Them. The Custodian's Salary Troubles Them.

New York, May 1.—The Grant cottage at Mount McGregor, in which the great general and president breathed his last, passes out of the control of the Grand Army today, the council of administration having decided to no longer hold itself responsible for the custodian's salary. This step is not to the liking of many of the veterans, as it cost the organization but one cent a head of its membership since the cottage was presented to the Grand Army by Mrs. Drexel three years ago. In that period the cottage has been visited by fifty thousand people.

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